CRUSHED HORSE FOOD	Rs. 4-12-0	per cwt.
CRUSHED BARLEY	,, 4-12-0	,,
CRUSHED OATS	,, 7-0-0	,,
BRAN	,, 3-8-0	,,

and all other SORTS OF FORAGE can be had at the Cheapest Rates.—

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,453—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	11th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	18th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	25th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* S. S. MORAVIA	Mecozzi	3,506	in January 1902
* S. S. INDIA	....	2,983	in February 1902.

* Will not carry passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st December, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF [illegible] FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to [illegible] selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY the 9th Jan. 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MARMAGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. CURNOW, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for JAPAN direct on 12th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 190

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain, Aubert, to sail on THURSDAY, 9th January, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1902.

GUNS! RIFLES! AMMUNITION!

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

(BLACK SCHULTZE'S OR AMBERITE POWDERS.)

ELEY'S CRIMSON NITRO CASES, KYNOCH'S PHŒNIX CASES, "PERGAMOID" PATENT WATERPROOF CASES.

RIFLE CARTRIDGES,

ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of NEW GOODS INVITED.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅝ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BOMBAY RACES, 1902.

A SHORT LIST OF USEFUL ARTICLES.

RIDING WHIPS.	WHIPS mounted in Silver and Gold, suitable for presentation. Also a grand collection of Jewelled Riding Whips and Crops.
BINOCULARS.	The now well-known "Flammarion." The Cheapest Perfect Glasses on the Market. Several Regiments in India now use the "Flammarion" Binoculars for Military purposes. Excellent Binoculars for the Races.
BINOCULARS.	GOERZ-TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES transcend any of the old-fashioned Glasses. The most powerful Glasses made. The principles underlying the construction of the TRIEDER-BINOCULARS can be best appreciated by comparing them with the other systems.
MONOCULAR.	GOERZ-TRIEDER MONOCULAR for one eye only, and made on the same principle as the Trieder-Binoculars. The Trieder-Monocular possesses the magnification of the ordinary Telescope six times its size.
CHRONOGRAPHS.	Without Watch, Simple Action, Perfect Recorders. Movements controlled by action on the winding Coronet.
DOUBLE SPLIT	CHRONOGRAPHS, without Watch. Has two Chronograph Hands. Is useful in timing 2 Horses.
CHRONOGRAPHS.	With Watches. A large selection in Metal, Silver and Gold.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermuth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON

C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the BECHSTEIN Piano to any other.

LISTZ *writes*........."For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS. BOMBAY.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

FROM WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant, the S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" will REVERT to the OLD TIME-TABLE, LEAVING for ULWA, &c., at 7 A.M. and DHARAMTAR, &c., at NOON EVERY DAY.

TAYLOR HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, POONA.

(SCHOOL RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY 1902.)

HEAD MASTER:—Mr. M. B. DUKOFF GORDON, late Head Master, Allahabad Government High School and formerly Principal, Bareilly College, Examiner, Punjab University.

Assisted by Mr. A. S. OSBORNE, B.A., (Calcutta University) and a capable Staff.

TEACHES according to Government Standards up to Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

Best situation in Poona; spacious play ground; domestic management in care of English Matron.

For particulars or admission apply to HEAD MASTER or to

REV. D. OSBORNE,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 192 of 1900.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA..............Plaintiff.

vs.

1. C. A. TURNER,
2. SHAMJIBHAI AKHAI and
3. AMICHAND PANALAL ....Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., the Undersigned Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & COMPANY, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by the Decree Absolute for sale passed by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL in this suit on the 6th day of January, 1902, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Sleater Road, near to the Grant Road Station, the undermentioned immoveable property:—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the following property, viz: All that piece of land admeasuring 2290 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 355, Collector's New No A-13865, Old Survey No 193, New Survey No. 7036, together with the several tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 3683, (1) and Street No 8, Ward No 3683 (2) and Street No 8 A, Ward No. 3683 (3) and Street No 8 B., Ward No 3683 (4) and Street No 8C, and Ward No 3683 (5) and Street No 8 D, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sleater Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Station, on or towards the West by the property of Maneckji Mancherji Heeramaneck, on or towards the North by the Sleater Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a public passage beyond which is the Frere Bridge and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Undersigned at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1902.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Special Commissioners.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901
SHOW
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1 80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contracts for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for one year from the 1st April, 1902, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2. Full particulars of the conditions under which tenders may be made and under which the contracts will be granted can be obtained on application to the Inspector General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Amraoti Camp.
3. No tenders will be received after noon on the 3rd February 1902.
4. The contract areas are as follows:—
(a) Ellichpur Distillery area.
Ellichpur District—2,623 square miles with a population at the last census of 295,392
Amraoti District—2,759 square miles, population 630,245.
(b) Akola Distillery area.
Akola District—2,659 square miles, population 582,763.
Malkapur Taluq (of the Buldana District)—791 square miles; population 173,256,
5. Tenders may be made for either or both areas.

W. HASTINGS, Lieut.-Col.
Inspector General of Excise H. A. D.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1902 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of January, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOST, at Santa Cruz, on 1st January, FOX TERRIER BITCH, nine months old. White, tan on head, tan near stern. Reward for information leading to discovery on application to W. E. CRUM. W. & A. Graham and Co.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. H. J. R. Hemming's Office Furniture and Law Books etc. at Meadow Street, Fort, to be sold on 10th instant.

WE ARE GOING.—TO LET prices do most of the talking. The speech will prove interesting to those requiring Travelling requisites, Harness, Boots, Shoes, &c. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite) John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

REQUIRED, for a Ginning Factory in the Berars, a competent 3rd Class NATIVE ENGINEER, for night work. Apply to "No. 15 J.," care of this paper, enclosing copies of testimonials.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Enhardy, the most nutricious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

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ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

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FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY, KNOWN AS THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1902, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Tapidas Varajdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, the mortgagors, the properties described in the Schedule given below.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhoy, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the Tulsi Waterpipe and Road on the east side thereof, containing by admeasurement 10,180 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 62, 91, and 138, Collector's new Nos. A-11916, 12847, and 12062, bearing new Survey Nos. 1-1931 and 2 and 2A-1932, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under G. Ward No. 3162 and Street No. 926, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north partly by the property formerly of Gopinath Eknath and now of Mulji Purshotam and partly by the property formerly of Hoosangjee Hormusjee Kharas and now of Framjee Hoosangjee Kharas, on or towards the south partly by the property of Antonio Francis De Sa and partly by the property formerly belonging to Reverend Braz Fernandes and now of Pocha Cumar, on or towards the east by the water course, and on or towards the west by the property formerly of Gopinath Eknath and others and now of Moorlidhar Bhansali.

No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the western side of the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,367 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17,209, 475, 480 481, 488 and 580, under the Collector's new Nos. A-11887 and A-12096, under new Survey Nos. 1A-1947 and 1A-1948, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 3485 and 3487, and Street Nos. 856 and 951, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the land of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and others, on or towards the west by the land formerly of Reverend Braz Fernandes and now of Hamir Anand Kumbhar, on or towards the north partly by a public passage and partly by the land formerly of Girgol Jamboo Fernandes and now of Essaji Moosaji, on or towards the south partly by the land of Thucker Cullianji Hunsraj, and partly by the bungalow of the said Thucker Cullianji Hunsraj.

No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Road in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,933 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 33, 363, and under new 11903, under new Survey Nos. 2-1894 1-1950, 2-1950, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos, 3489 and 3561, and Street Nos. 953 and 1029, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the passage belonging to B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the west partly by the land of Callianji Morarji and partly by the land of Callianji Hunsraj, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Cullianji Morarji.

No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,024 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 45,205 and new No A-11925, having its new Survey No. 1-1946, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 3485, and street No. 914, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by the property of Cullianji Morarji and partly by the property of Cullianji Hunsraj, on or towards the west partly by the property of Pascal Pereira and others and partly by the property of Vira Govind and partly by the property of Hormusji Dadabhai, on or towards the north by the property of Boran Essaji Moosaji, and on or towards the south by the property of Moti Jagjiwan.

No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,897 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collecter's old No. 435, new No. 12462, and new Survey Nos. 1-1940, 2-1940, 3-1940, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3472, 347[illegible] 3474, and Street Nos. 936, 937, 938, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a water channel, on or towards the east by the land formerly of Undir Pandu Thakoor and now of Rattan Pandu Thakoor, on or towards the west by the Batty ground formerly of Recardo de Penha and now of Pascal Pereira and others, and on or towards the south by the land formerly of Joao Doming Bhoir and now partly by the land of Jaffer Adumji and partly by the land of Vira Govind.

No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,821 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 39706, 707 and 709 and 715, and new No. 11913, and new Survey No. 1-1913, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 3481, Street No. 945, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a water channel, on or towards the south by the land of Vira Govind, on or towards the east by the land of Pascal Pereira, and on or towards the west by the land formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said mortgagor Company.

No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4309 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 78, 208, 209, 221, new No. D 11977, new Survey Nos. 2A-1944, 3-1944, and 1-2-1945, and in the books of the Municipality under Ward G Nos. 3482, 3483, 3481, and Street Nos. 946, 947, and 948, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on towards the east by the property formerly of Cullianji Morarji and now of the said Company, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the properties formerly of Cullianji Morarji and Anand Daya, and now of the said Company.

No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate and lying on the west side of the Elphinstone Road Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 17,2094, 75, 480, 481, 188, 580, and new No. B-11887, B 12594 and under new Survey Nos. 1B-1947, 1B-1948, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3486, 3487, and Street Nos 950 and 951, and containing by admeasurement 1,012 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said Company, on or towards the west formerly by the property of Reverend Braz Fernandes and then of Kumbhar Hamir Anand and now of the said Company, on or towards the north by the land formerly of Thucker Cullianji Morarji and now of the said Company, and on or towards the south partly by the land of Rustomji Billimoria and partly by the bungalow of Thucker Cullianji Morarji.

No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate lying and being at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,531 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 73, 208, 209 221, and new No. 11977, and new Survey No. 1-2-1944, and in the books of the Municipality under G. Ward No, 3432, and Street No. 946 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property formerly of Essai Moosaji and now of the said Company, on or towards the west partly by a water channel and partly by a water pipe of Tulsi Tank, on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Recard De Penha and now of Pascal Pereira.

No 10.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,214 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11935, and new Survey No. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 3471, and Street No. 935, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly partly by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla and partly by the property of Essaji Moosaji and partly by the property of Hamir Anand and now by the property of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Ratan Pandy Thakoor and now of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the north by the property of Vira Govind, and on or towards the south by a water-course.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,621 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11935, new Survey Nos. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the west partly by the property of Anandrao Vithoba Pai, on or towards the north partly by the property of Francisco Louis and partly by the factory of Jaffer Adamji, and on or towards the south partly by a water-course and partly by the Tulsi water-pipe.

Thirdly.—All that pieces or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11935, new Survey Nos. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Tulsi water-pipe, on or towards the west by a water course, on or towards the north by the property of Anandrao Vithoba, and on or towards the south by the water course.

No. 11.

All those two pieces of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground situate on either side of Tulsi pipe line, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 53, 60 and 61, new No. 11942, and new Survey No. 1930, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 3462, Street No. [illegible], containing together 9,361 square yards, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the said Tulsi pipe line, on or towards the west by the property of Mulji Purshotum, on or towards the north by the property of Gunpatrao, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the mortgagor Company and partly by a water course, and the other of which piece is bounded on or towards the east and south by public water course, on or towards the west by the Tulsi pipe line, and on or towards the north by the property of Ganpatrao.

And which said several pieces of land were formerly in the possession of the said Tapidas Varjdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and are now in the possession of the said mortgagees, together with the mill buildings, engine house, boiler house, water tank, and all other buildings, erections now standing thereon, and the boiler, engine, machinery plant and apparatus appertaining to the said Mill.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th January, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

NOTICES.

MR. A. B. EASTON, having RETURNED to BOMBAY resumes charge of the PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIR DEPARTMENT of our business.

SOUNDY AND Co., LTD.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW to be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th February, 1902. First entry CLOSES on 25th inst.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned—

W. P. KOE, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secs. & Trer.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 10th to FRIDAY, the 24th instant both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd January 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd January, 190

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 3rd March, 1902, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS, from 1st April 1902 to 31st March, 1903. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE OFFG. STOREKEEPER,
B. & N.-W. Ry.

Samastipur, 4th Jan. 1902.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of APRIL next. Particulars will be found in the programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of Four Annas by the PRINCIPAL. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, 6th February, 1902.

Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received at this Office at Parel, upto 1 P. M. Gun fire, on JANUARY 17th, 1902, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING (exclusive of that for the Traffic Department) required for the use of Broad Guage Section for 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1902.

Forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Parel and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Clothing" and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered.

The Clothing must be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at this office.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, Dec. 21, 1901.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden.
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya,
Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
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20	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
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Y. MATSUO,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 7.

2¾ per cent. Consols ....£94 1-14 = —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ....£100 1-2 =
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ....£108 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities..........£64 1-4 =
Bar Silver in London ....25 3-4 = —1-16
Do. New York..........55 3-4 = —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris....25·14 1-2 = + 1
Do. New York ....4·87 1-8 = —1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. =
.. Short London Bills 3 1-8 .. =
.. Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 .. =

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot 4 15-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.
4·24	4·23	4·23	4·23	4·20
—1	—2	—1	—2	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	60,000	bales.
Do. last year	33,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	"
Do. to Continent	11,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 3-16—1-16	
Futures, month of April	7·90 —11	
Do. do. July	7·95 —13	

Copper Braziers, £64.

Red Karachi Wheat 29, Jan.-Feb. sellers.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,640,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1902 :—

Cotton	11,930	bale .
Wheat	3,756	cwt.
Linseed	2,199	"
Rapeseed	6,094	"
Gingellyseed	20,798	"
Poppyseed	200	"
Groundnuts	1,101	"
Castorseed	2,518	"
Rice	3,196	"
Myrabollams	8,160	"
Cottonseed	13,395	"

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

EXCHANGE.—The market remains firm. The Bazaar have bought a fair amount of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 1-16d. for near delivery and the rate is now quoted in two or three quarters. Mercantile sterling Bills remain scarce at 1s. 4 1-4d. There is a good business passing for China and Japan, rates for China being again lower, following the decline in silver. We quote :—

Bank T. T. 1s 4 1-32d
Do. Demand 1s 4 1-16d
3 months' sight credits..........1s 4 1-4d
Do. France 170 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong ...136
Do. Shanghai..........184 1-2
Do. Japan 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 95-15 for cash and 96 for the settlement and closed with an advance of one anna in both positions with a moderate business passing.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares have again changed hands at 1252 1-2 cum dividend. Petits are steady at 1530. Press shares are quiet. Volkarts have declined to 980, Berars to 535, and Mofussils to 407 1-2.

FREIGHT.—The market remains steady with but little enquiry. Bookings are reported in the "Drumonby" at 15s. for Antwerp and relets have been made in the "Trentham Hall at 15s. 3d. seeds and 15s. 6d. cotton for Antwerp, and in the Hansa line steamer for January at 16s.

SEEDS.—There has been some business passing in Gingelly seed at about former rates ; in other descriptions we hear of nothing doing with all quotations unchanged.

COTTON.—We have to record a decline of Rs. 2 in early deliveries and of Rs. 2 to 3 in ready cotton. There is little enquiry from the local Mills, but exporters have apparently withdrawn from the market to-day. Arrivals are in a free scale and stocks are increasing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	161	154	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	166	159	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	167	160	...	"
Belati, M.-G.	179	173	...	"
Khandeish, M.-G.	...	171	...	"
Jalgaum do.	...	173	...	"
Akola do. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	182	176	...	"
Oomra, good staple ...	189	183	...	"
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum	181	175	...	"
Broach M.-G. ...	204	...	201	15-25 March
Do. do. ...	202	...	...	Jan. Feb.
Bhownagar (M.G.) ...	...	...	174	15-25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	189	do.
Westerns ...	...	...	181	do.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE following report is dated Liverpool, 19th December.—During the greater part of the week our market has been practically cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, owing to the heavy blizzards and storms all over England, and it has followed therefore that our market and the New York market have in the wire moved together. Interested parties both here and on the other side of the Atlantic, have done their best during these last few days to depress both markets, thinking to profit by their isolation from each other. It has, however, been quite a noticeable feature that notwithstanding the want of support from outside, both markets have kept very steady. This may very possibly, especially here, be due to the fact that people have not yet come round to the proper view to be taken of the situation. They keep harping on the possibilities of 10 3-4, 11, and even 11 1-4 millions. It is said that farmers are holding back their cotton. One of our friends who has just returned from the United States, does not think that this is the case, at least as far as the Atlantic States are concerned. Farmers remember last year when they made heavy losses in consequence of having held back their cotton too long. We venture to say that even with 10 1 2 millions, we should not have enough, because the bales are on the average 2 per cent lighter than last year. We hear numerous complaints of short weight and our Manchester friend [illegible]lls us that he has heard of various cases in which the loss in weight [illegible]unted to 5 bales per 100. This shortage i[illegible]is particularly noticeable in the cotton coming [illegible]om the Atlantic States. Ellison makes the consumption about 10,661,0.0. This possible 10 1-2 millions would therefore leave us a deficit at the end of August. But we maintain that we shall only get 10 1-4 millions. Trade seems in many continental countries to be on the mend. From Saxony we hear of contracts for later delivery being made and better business is also reported from Rhenish Prussia, both in yarns and cloth. From Russia the news is also somewhat better ; in fact we have no doubt that this last rise in price has enabled spinners all over the continent to rid themselves of a greater portion of their surplus yarn. Manchester seems to be in a healthy state, and although one cannot call trade there very brilliant, still it would be far more erroneous to call it poor. Contracts have been made fairly far ahead, on a profitable bases and English spinners have nothing to complain about. But when we turn to America we find a very healthy state of things. One might almost designate it a boon. The dry goods trade has developed great strength, and our private advices tell us of a very big Christmas trade. In view of the facts above enumerated, we cannot help thinking that we are right in maintaining our opinion of a further advance in cotton, and we should recommend our friends to buy in every flat market.

It is a thousand pities that this year's crop will be the third small one in succession, and that high prices, in our opinion, are invitable. A very large crop, and very low prices would have been better for our spinner friends. However, we fear we must make up our minds to a higher level for the season. Double options, M A :—24 points. Double options, J A :—34 points.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 11TH JANUARY.

HANDICAP.

The Pony Hurdles—1 Mile—Good Boy 11 12, Optical 11 5, Widgeon 10 6, Le Bailiff 9 4, Carmen 9 3, Sally 8 11, and Dargai 8 4.

The Maiden Arab Handicap—1 Mile—India 9 3, Turkish Flag II 8 11, Lion 8 9, Foreigner 8 6, Noura 8 4, Bonaparte 8 3, Lord Roberts 8 1 and Sandow 7 4.

The Medium Plate—6 furlongs—Nautilus 10 0, Minnehaha 9 3, La France 8 6, Gelstan 8 5, Good Boy 8 4, Miss Birnie 8 2, Warrior Bird, 7 13, May 7 11, Patrician 7 9, Sunflower 7 8, Black Swan 7 7 and Nanette 7 2. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

The January Stakes—7 furlongs—Turkish Flag II 9 4, Pasmis II 9 6, Victory 4 11, Bonaparte 8 9, Lord Roberts 8 7, Recorder 7 12, Rosemore 7 6 and Cocab 7 4.

The North Cote Cup—5 furlongs—Scorn 12 7, Chancellor 11 11, Leader 11 6, Lordling 11 3, Lady Betty 10 10, Tirah 11 10 2, King cole 10 0, Bonne Lad 9 11, Cygnet 9 10, Busreh 9 6, K. G 9 5, and Glencoe 9 1. Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 10 lb.,

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 8th January 1902

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets 5h. 39m. High water, 10-51m., 11-50s. Low water, 5-9m., 4-12s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Fort Press Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

CALENDARS.—We have received an artistic and effective wall calendar from Messrs. Moosabhoy Adamjee and Son, Stationers, Bombay.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Muscat gazelle (Gazella Muscatensis) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. F. M. Coleman.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Nevasa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore and Japan per extra s.s. Quito will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

A DRIVING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Bomonji Cursetji, residing at Naigaum, has made a report to the Police that while driving along Parel Road at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, his horse and carriage fell into an excavation. The horse was injured and the carriage damaged. The complainant further stated that there was a fence round the excavation, but no lights.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A BOY.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Khushal Bhicka, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Haytor before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with the murder of Jaga Khushal, a Hindu boy, aged nine. The boy was found drowned in a well in Reay Road on Monday with one of the ornaments missing from his person. The ornament was subsequently recovered by the Police from a Marwaree to whom it had been sold by the accused. The case was remanded.

ALLOWING A PRISONER TO ESCAPE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Jannoo Goona, a temporary warder, employed at the House of Correction, Byculla, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur with allowing Krishna Zilloo, a prisoner, to escape. The prisoner had been suffering from chicken pox and was detained under treatment in the Arthur Road Hospital, whence he escaped. The accused in his defence said he found Krishna asleep and went for a drink of water. When he returned he found the man had gone. He was fined Rs. 50 or in default ordered to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED BHIKA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for a rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition. The application was granted.

RE PETER FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

Mr. Davar, for an opposing creditor, a Marwaree resident of Hurda, applied for leave to file an opposition to the discharge of the insolvent, an engine driver residing at Bhusawal. The creditor had attempted to file his opposition before the vacation, but then found the office closed, and when the court re-opened, it was refused owing to insufficient time being allowed.

Mr. Justice Russell remarked the insolvent had come down to Bombay to get his discharges and then got a notice of the application suddenly served upon him at the last moment.

The insolvent said he had only received the notice as he was leaving Bhusawal on Tuesday night. He had only received Rs. 150 from the creditor to whom he had given a promissory note for Rs. 750 and had paid Rs. 300 as interests.

Mr. Justice Russell refused the application.

RE CHAPSI DEWKARAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order made by the insolvents in person, who said he had received no notice of the opposition.

Mr. Justice Russell said he intended to make a precedent, and where persons did not file affidavits he should not give them any relief. He refused Mr. Kapadia's application and granted that of the insolvent.

RE RAMCHANDRA BASDEV.

Mr. Raikes, for a creditor, moved absolute a rule granted on the 13th December last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent said his client had been in jail, but had afterwards been granted an interim order on the understanding that he did not leave the jurisdiction of the court. His client had since been anxious to obtain copies of certain deeds from Hathras, and misunderstanding the instructions of his solicitor, had left for that place, believing that he had the court's permission to leave Bombay.

Mr. Raikes submitted the insolvent's explanation was insufficient in view of the fact that orders of the court could not be disobeyed.

Mr. Justice Russell was of opinion that the insolvent and his solicitor had acted in a most casual way. He discharged the rule with costs. In regard to an extension of the insolvent's interim order after hearing counsel his lordship granted an extension for a fortnight on the understanding that the insolvent was not to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

RE DEWJI CHAPSI.

Mr. Velant, for the insolvent, was given the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges: Ramjee Kafree Agri and others; Ramji Gopal Darji and another; Victor Evenies Pais; Peer Mahomed Essack Halbai and others; Versey Malsey Sha; Harichandra Bhagwantrao; Peter Francis Fernandez; Vithal Kashinath Navalkar; Salyad Mir Makbul and another; Shripati Janoo Chawan; and Vinayek Anandrao Kirtiker.

A MILITARY OFFICER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

DISTURBANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Strangman, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the notice, by which Mr. A. F. Soundy, Secretary and Manager of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited, charged Lieut. H. C. Nisbet, attached to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with assault, was called on. The case for the complainant was that, at the Novelty Theatre on the night of the 3rd instant, the defendant attempted to enter the theatre, but refused to give up the pass-out check which had been given to him by the door-keeper. The matter was brought to the notice of the complainant; and on his asking for the ticket, the defendant struck him on the mouth with his clenched fist without any warning and without any provocation. The defendant expressed to the court his regret for his conduct on the evening in question, and on his undertaking to pay Rs. 30 to a charity named by the complainant, namely, the Indo-British Institution, the Magistrate allowed the notice to be discharged by consent.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "SALAZIE."

THE following passengers will sail to-day (Thursday) the 9th instant, at 9 A. M., per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Salazie, from Prince's Dock No. B shed. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 8-45 a. m. III class passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 7-30 a. m. with all their baggage.

COLOMBO.

Mr and Mrs Dallas
Miss Fitzgerald
Miss Vernon
Miss Arnold
Miss Campbell
Miss Featherstone
Miss Clarke
Miss Curtis
Miss Blair
Miss R Blair
Miss Lee
Miss Hunter
Mrs Montague
Mr Godwin
Mr Knight
Miss Albert

Mr Riley
Mr Munro
Mr Carlton
Mr Eveleigh
Mr Pulford
Mr Williams
Mr Montague
Mr and Mrs P Brennwald
Mr Glassed
Mr and Mrs Gurr 2 sons and 5 daughters
Miss Sucall
Mr John Kelly
Mr W McLavin
Mr Brudo

FOR SINGAPORE.

Mr and Mrs Porffner and child
Mr and Mrs Blanc

FOR HAIPHONG

Mr and Mrs Reboul
Miss Reboul
Mr Kely

SHANGHAI

Mr Papaperaki
Mr Froevella
Mr Papadinos

YOKOHAMA—Mr E Bonnechan

1 Deck passengers from Bombay to Singapore.
2 Deck passengers from Port Said, to Colombo.
18 Deck passengers from Aden to Singapore.
1 Deck passenger from Marseilles to Saigon.
1 Deck passenger from Marseilles to Haiphong.
1 Deck passenger from Port Said to Shanghai.
85 Deck passengers from Marseilles to Yokohama (French Mariners.

THE VICTIMS OF TYRANNOUS SOWCARS.

MR. J. P. ORR, District Magistrate of Thana, in August last, convicted Dharamsi Ghella and several others of habitually committing cheating and offences involving a breach of the peace, and ordered them to execute bonds for keeping the peace and maintaining good behaviour for period of one year in sums ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 each. Applications against the order were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton at the High Court on Monday last Mr. Branson, Mr. H. C. Coyajee, and Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were prosecuted under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the allegation against them being that they formed a gang under the control of one Kara Dewraj; that the soucar, i. e., money-lending members of the gang, all relatives, cheated their clients and so got valuable property out of them, while they used the rest of the gang to terrorise such of their victims as endeavoured to resist them, by assaulting them, and threatning them with prosecution or giving false evidence against them. On the other hand, it was alleged that the prosecution was got up by the police at the instance of certain enemies of the accused. Mr. Orr said the soucar accused were men of some position in Bhiwndi. The frauds with which they were charged were such as, unfortunately, were too often heard of as constantly practised by soucars upon illiterate clients, and were seldom capable of proof, especially when the soucars got witnesses intimidated or suborned. Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code supplied, in Mr. Orr's opinion, the appropriate means of putting a check on such soucar's practices ; and this was therefore important as a test case to see if the law could be successfully brought into operation to check malpractices so universally complained of by the victims of tyrannous soucars. On the other hand, it could not be tolerated that respectable soucars should be made the victims of a conspiracy among their clients seeking to evade payment of their just dues; and the court therefore gave the accused the utmost latitude in the preparation of their defence. The only point for determination, Mr. Orr said, was whether, in consideration of the court's estimate of the character of the accused, based on the evidence before it, it was necessary that they should be bound over for their good behaviour. Upon the evidence, Mr. Orr found that there were five specific cases of cheating fairly proved against the accused, as well as five cases of assault. Several of the accused were discharged, while others were required to execute bonds for keeping the peace and maintaining good behaviour as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's judgment on the application, said the nine appellants asked the court to exercise in their favour its powers of revision, and had based their applications on two principal grounds, namely that their witnesses were not examined, and that the evidence for the prosecution was insufficient to justify the order. In this case, no reason was at all assigned for refusal to summon any particular witness; and it was clear that, in regard to any individual, the magistrate was not prepared to say that his name had been entered for purposes of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, as he allowed the all accused to select five out of the twenty-eight expected to testify as to respectability. It was impossible now for their lordships to treat such an order as a compliance with the provisions of the section ; for the limitation of the number of witnesses on a particular point was purely arbitrary and could not be upheld. The discretionary power of refusing to summon any particular witness was doubtless vested in the magistrate ; but the order, their lordships thought, must be such as to show in writing the ground of refusal as applied to such individual. At present all they need do was to set aside the order on the ground that the applicants had not had a trial in the manner prescribed by law. Their lordships, for these and other reasons, set aside the order of the District Magistrate and directed that the security bonds be cancelled.

ARRESTS ON EX PARTE DECREES.

BEFORE Khan Bahadur R. M. Patell, 2nd Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court, a suit was heard, in which disclosures of considerable interest were made. It appears that the money-lending firm of Marwares, Nowla Dhonga and Co., sued a European, Mr. James, on a promissory note. The plaintiff had obtained; before the late Judge, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, an "exparte" decree against the defendant, one of the partners of the firm stating on oath that he had duly served the defendant, through a Court bailiff, with the summons in the suit. On an "exparte" decree being passed a warrant of arrest was taken out, but was not executed till after the Courts had closed for the October vacation. The defendant, having been arrested, applied, before Mr. R. M. Patel, then acting Chief Judge, for a new trial on the ground that he (the defendant) had not been served with any summons in the suit. The acting Chief Judge having issued a rule to show cause why the "exparte" decree should not be set aside, Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendant in support of the rule, and Mr. Billimoria, pleader, for the plaintiff.

On the hearing of the rule before Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, who had passed the "exparte" decree, the plaintiff's pleader, Mr. Billimoria, stated that he submitted to a new trial, as the defendant, on being arrested, under the warrant, had deposited, under protest, the amount of the decree. The learned Judge, Mr. Hormusji, having, thereupon, made the rule absolute for a new trial.

Mr. Murzban applied for costs, compensation, and refund of the deposit.

Mr. Hormusji reserved these, pending the result of the new trial, which, on account of Mr. Hormusji's retirement from the Bench, came off before Mr. R. M. Patell, Second Judge. On the hearing of the re-trial, one of the partners of the plaintiffs' firm swore that the defendant, having come to know of the suit being filed, requested him (the plaintiff) not to serve the summons upon him at his place of business. Thereupon, he took the defendant to the house of the bailiff, who there served the defendant with the summons.

On the bailiff being called, he swore that the defendant was not the person whom the plaintiff had brought to his house. The defendant, on being arrested, asked to be taken before a Judge, or the Registrar, but as the bailiff had had no orders to do this during the vacation, informed the defendant that he must either pay the amount of the decree or must be removed and lodged in Civil jail.

The defendant, having been put into the witness box, produced his diary to show that he was at the time and on the day of the service of the summons sworn to by plaintiff, engaged elsewhere, the diary being countersigned by his superior officer.

The learned Second Judge, Mr. R. M. Patell, thereupon ordered the refund of the deposit, but reserved the question of costs and compensation and postponed the hearing of the merits of the suit on the promissory note.

During the re-trial, the defendant adduced evidence to prove that the promissory note had been duly paid off, but that it had been lost by him, and it now appeared that the plaintiffs had come in possession of it and had sued upon it.

The plaintiffs' pleader, Mr. Billimoria, examining the bailiff questioned him as to whether it was not true that when he called at his (the pleader's) office he had informed the learned pleader that he could not say whether the defendant was the person who had received the summons.

The learned Second Judge interposed and observed that on the very day the rule for a new trial was obtained by Mr. Murzban he had sent for the bailiff who assured him (the learned Judge) that the defendant was not the person who had accompanied the plaintiff to receive the summons. The plaintiffs were consequently non-suited and the learned Second Judge gave a decree in favour of the defendant, remarking that he was quite satisfied the defendant had already paid off the promissory note and ordered the plaintiffs to pay Rs. 45 as costs to the defendant, and Rs. 30 as compensation for the latter's trouble, etc., in attending the Court. Not satisfied with this judgment, the plaintiffs applied to the Full Court, and obtained an extension of time till the 7th instant, to appeal against these orders, but they failed to put in their appearance on the sitting of the Court on that day.

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

AN interesting and important question of law as to whether a Hindu woman has any right to her ancestral property after her marriage, cropped up in connection with a civil suit before Mr. Justice Best in the Chief Court of Mysore. The Chief Judge, in the course of the order, observed that according to Mayne's Hindu Law the property given to a woman at her marriage as dowry by her husband or mother or any relative is her property, and she has no claim to any other property. In support of this Mr. Justice Best quoted a case reported in the "Madras Law Reports" decided by the late Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer, who also held that the dowry, or "Sree Danam," as the natives called it, was the only property of a woman. The case which this legal point involved was the first of its kind argued in the Courts of the Province. There were, Mr. Justice Best said, only a few cases where this question of law involved was decided by the other Courts in India. In a case heard at Bombay the late Mr. Justice Ranade also upheld that only the dowry a Hindu woman got at her marriage was her property, and that she had no claim on her ancestral property. The appeal was then decided on these grounds.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Agents of the Naraoji Mills Company, Ld., in Fergusson Road, Parel, appeared to answer a charge of committing a breach of the Indian Factory Act, preferred against them by Mr. Engel, Inspector of Factories, Bombay, in that the defendant worked 123 women on Sunday, the 17th November last, in their mill, though that day had been declared as a holiday to be observed by that mill. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Engel, in his evidence, said that the offence was committed under section 5 B, which provided that no person should be employed in a factory on a Sunday, and that a person might be employed on that day if he or she had had or would have a holiday on one of the three days preceding or succeeding that Sunday. Under Government Resolution dated the 22nd April 1892, the days to be observed as holidays should be notified to the Inspector of Factories before the end of the current month, notifying the days on which the mills would be stopped either on Sundays or any other days in lieu thereof.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, the witness said that he had no proof to show that the persons employed on that Sunday had not had a holiday on one of three days preceding that Sunday. On examination of the daily work book it was found that the reeling department had been regularly at work during the days preceding Sunday, the 17th November. Witness called for a list of the names of the persons at work, but he had a reason to doubt the accuracy of that list. He believed that the operatives were indirectly warned against giving their correct names, by the woman in charge of the department. He had no other fact to put before the court in support of his contention. He admitted that he was informed by the manager of the mill that it was necessary to have women working on that Sunday to reel up the yarn in stock, the contention being that the women so employed on that Sunday were extra hands and not the regular employes. The defendants admitted to him that this was not a factory, which was worked on a system of shifts, but that they were within their rights in working any person on a Sunday, who had had a holiday on one of the three preceding days. They claimed that those persons had had such a holiday. Witness, however, stated that they were not entitled to work on that Sunday as that day had been declared a holiday.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the Agents were charged under section 5 B of the Factory Act. It was admitted that the Mill had been worked on Sunday, the 17th November, but it was worked by outside labour. The prosecution had produced no evidence to show that the operatives employed on that day had not had a day off in one of the three days preceding that Sunday. He, therefore, acquitted the defendants.

THE USE OF WEALTH.

LECTURE BY MR. R. P. MASANI.

UNDER the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Mr. R. P. Masani, M. A., delivered, on Tuesday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a lecture on "Such use of wealth as would, under the present circumstances, promote human happiness in general" Mr. K. R. Kama presided. Dividing the use of wealth into two parts, one for the good of self and the other for the benefit of others, the lecturer pointed out how narrow was the field for the former and how wide and mostly unoccupied was the field for the latter. Only one class of wealthy men using wealth for self aggrandisement could benefit the community and country at large and that was the class of merchants and men of business who, according to the principles of political economy, increased the wealth of the country while increasing their own and multiplied human happiness while furthering theirs. But the use of capital should be confined not to any one field of enterprise, such as the mill industry, but must be extended to the field of new arts and industries. Speaking on the charitable use of wealth, the lecturer dwelt at length on the evils of indiscriminate charity, and after giving an account of the Poor Laws of England implored the wealthy classes to take immediate steps to minimise the horrors of pauperism rampant in India. The best kind of charity was that which aimed at helping those who could help themselves by supplying means for the study of advanced sciences and industries. For the Research Institute proposed to be founded by Mr. J. N. Tata the lecturer predicted great success and hoped others would follow in Mr. Tata's footsteps, for the history of England, America, Germany and Japan all demonstrated the great importance of such a type of benefaction. Increased knowledge and industry could not an themselves promote human happiness unless the general condition of the people was such as to enable them to keep pace somewhat with the advanced ideas of civilization. To meet the requisition associations such as the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the People, the Guinness Trust, the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, the Kyrle Society, Ladies' Association for Useful Work, the Children's County Holiday Fund, &c., had been founded in England from which India had to learn much. But after thus securing material happiness it was necessary to secure the spiritual welfare of community, for "it is the heart, and not the brain, that to the highest doth attain."

At the close of the lecture Mr. Masani was awarded the Sorabji Shapurji Bengali Prize of Rs. 150 which was offered for the lecture by Mr. Damodher Goverdhandas Sukhadvalay.

PORTUGUESE NAVAL OFFICERS IN BOMBAY.

THE Commander and Officers of the Portuguese gunboat "Diu" were entertained at a dinner at the Bombay Yacht Club by the Viscount of Wrem, the Portuguese Consul-General, on Monday evening. The dinner was of an official character, and the guests were much pleased by the hospitality of the Viscount, who spared nothing to make it a success. The band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the Honorary Colonel of which is His Majesty the King of Portugal, played the Portuguese National Anthem at the close, which was received by the Company standing.

THE RECENT RAILWAY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope the B. B. & C. I. Co. will take a leaf out of the sister company's book by being careful about their railway carriage windows, the mechanism of which is by no means immaculate. Only yesterday I witnessed the sudden sliding down of a window of a second class compartment, to be more particular No. 134 F. Not long ago I had a bitter experience of one of these faulty windows coming down on my right arm, as it was resting on the sill, with such violence that I could not use it without pain for a few days, and all this I thought to myself was the reward for paying comparatively a high price for the

Bandora. SEASON TICKET.

VILLAGERS ATTACKED BY THIEVES.

A THEFT took place on Sunday morning at two o'clock in the house of one Patvardhan, a care-taker of the Rama Temple at Parbatti village. The house was broken into and ornaments to the value of Rs. 50 stolen. The house was occupied by eleven persons, but the thieves, who freely used their sticks so severely, assaulted the inmates that four of them had to be removed to the Sassoon General Hospital. Three of them who had deep wounds on their heads were admitted as indoor patients, while the fourth one was treated as an out-door one.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	4	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..........	7	10	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	10	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........	9	3	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	20	1	7
G Mahim and Worlee	2	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	15
Total......	55	36	121
Total plague deaths to date.....	101,611	86,398	
Same date last year.....	44	36	166

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund will be held in Calcutta in the last week of the current month. A subscriber in London has recently addressed a letter to the Indian newspapers calling upon members who are on the spot to attend this meeting, for the purpose of passing a vote of censure upon the Directors for having entertained "a hare-brained and audacious proposal to alter the constitution of the Fund, and to substitute for the Government guarantee, which is the surest security, a mere speculative jobbing undertaking." The writer of the letter asserts that "the Directors have under consideration a scheme to convert the Fund into a registered Association under the Indian Companies Act, which is to acquire and take over the business assets and liabilities of the existing Fund, to invest and deal with the moneys of the Fund in such manner as may from time to time be determined, to dispose at will of all the properties, and finally to make over the surplus after satisfaction of all claims, not for distribution among the members, but to some other similar Institution." Members in India who may have seen this letter, may have had the impression that the Directors were about to take some extraordinary step that would shipwreck the Fund ; but says the "Pioneer," the terrible scheme is a small affair. Some five years ago the Directors purchased a plot of land in Calcutta on which they erected an office. This did not meet with the approval of all subscribers, who considered that unnecessary expenditure had been incurred ; and it was resolved to re-sell a portion of the land. But when the Directors went into the market, they found a legal difficulty facing them. The property stands in the name of the original Directors, and of these only two are alive at the present moment. As the Fund was not registered as a limited liability company any conveyance of the land to a purchaser could not be carried out legally. The Directors were to all intents and purposes, in the eye of the law, simply private individuals. The only way out of the difficulty, apparently, is to draw up letters of association and to register the Society as a limited liability company. The Directors, we understand, will shortly interview Sir Edward Law on the subject, and ask his advice as to the best means of making the office and the plot of land upon which it stands the indisputable property, of the Fund. This is all : the story of the projected withdrawal of the money from the hands of Government and its investment elsewhere is ridiculous.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the results of Matches I and II (Class "A" and "B") and Match VI Unlimited and open to all comers :—

MATCH I CLASS "A"

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Major D J Sharp	31	29	60
Vol H Halse	28	31	59
Major T M English	24	34	58
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon	27	31	58
Vol E S Lynn	29	29	58
Sergt R E Osborne	28	28	56
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley	29	27	56
Corporal M Veevers	30	26	56
Sergt A A Irvine	26	29	55
Corporal H E Miller	29	25	54

MATCH II CLASS "A"

	500 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Corporal M Veevers	33	29	62
Major D J Sharp	32	28	60
Major T M English	27	32	59
Sergt A A Irvine	28	31	59
Sergt S Simpson	30	26	56
Corporal H Nicholls	24	27	51
Vol E S Lynn	35	15	50
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon	25	24	49
Cr Sergt J W Seager	18	27	45
Corporal E T Stevenson	28	15	43

MATCH I CLASS "B"

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Vol A E Blunt	25	19	44
Vol E White	24	18	42
Cyclist U Spence	27	14	41
Vol G Baldrey	22	18	40
Vol C M Moody	23	16	39
Vol G Clarke	14	24	38
Vol Fitzpatrick H	19	17	36
Vol M H Crawley	20	14	34
Vol F Roberts	21	12	33
Vol R Turner	19	13	32

MATCH II CLASS "B."

	500 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Vol W Smith	33	16	49
Vol G Clarke	19	26	45
Vol R Turner	23	16	39
Vol A E Blunt	24	15	39
Vol H A Fido	20	17	37
Vol D White	25	11	36
Vol E White	29	5	34
Cyclist E D Smith	19	8	27
Cyclist H C Fido	12	14	26
Vol C M Moody	18	8	26

MATCH VI UNLIMITED, 500 YARDS.

Open to all Comers.

	Score.
Major T M English, B V Rifles	34
Lce Sergt C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vol	34
Corpl O M P Clyne, B V Artillery	34
Vol G Baldrey, B V Rifles	33
Major P H Rogers, B V Rifles	32
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	32

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

VIEWS OF MR. MOLLISON.

AT the sitting of the Irrigation Commission at Bijapur on Tuesday, Mr. Mollison, Inspector-General of Agriculture, gave evidence. He said the Deccan and parts of the Southern Maratha Country were in greater need of protection by irrigation against drought than other parts of the Presidency. In the unprotected parts of the Deccan he did not expect to see any very material increase of protection by new canal or large tank projects worked by the State. The Deccan generally lent itself unfavourably to any large system of canal irrigation, and such irrigation was not at present to any great extent protective. For various reasons he advocated an extension of well irrigation throughout the Deccan, and suggested a complete survey with that view.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 8.

Wednesday.—Pressure has decreased over Northern India and increased over the Peninsula. The depression which was developing over Gujarat yesterday has advanced north north-eastward and is shown as a shallow depression in the neighbourhood of Agra. Winds are irregular in its neighbourhood and the sky is overcast and rain has fallen at Allahabad, Cawnpur, Agra, Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa, Indore, Neemuch, Udaipur, Kotah, Saugor, Nowgong, Jhansi, Jubbulpur and Seoni. The amounts are generally small and less than a quarter of an inch ; but Jhansi reports 1·50 inch, Malegaon 0·73 inch and Khandwa, Neemuch, Kotah and Allahabad between one-quarter and half an inch. Conditions are unchanged in the South where rain continues, Madura and Wellington reporting over two inches, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly 1 1-2 inches. Pressure is low and easterly winds are strong along the west coast and at Aden the barometer is reported to have fallen over one-tenth of an inch and it is possible that weather will be unsettled over the Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk fall in the North-West Provinces and Rajputana, a brisk rise at Akola and Bijapur and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Belgaum, Sholapur, Bangalore and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 8° in defect of normal at Jhansi, Jeypore, Neemuch, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and 5° to 6° in excess at Surat and Mangalore. The night temperature is from 5° to 12° above normal in several places. The maximum temperature varied from 94° at Mangalore to 67° at Lahore, and the minimum from 32 1-2° at Lahore to 78° at Mangalore.

Central India and at Jhansi, Saugor, Raipur, Akola Surat and Malegaon and the sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain amounting to about an inch and half has fallen at Jhansi and Trichinopoly, about three-quarters of an inch at Malegaon and Coimbatore, about half an inch at Calicut, Neemuch and Allahabad, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Indore, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Surat, Aurangabad, Madras Negapatam and Colombo.

An area of abnormally low pressure still lies on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Calicut, and weather off that Coast in the Arabian Sea appears to be squally and rainy. Scattered local showers are still likely here and there over the land area.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gadsby, 2,272, tons, Captain A Robinson, sailed yesterday, for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gairlock, 2,414 tons, Captain J Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town. 14th December in ballast.

THE steamer Dromonby, 2,353 tons, Captain F McCullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town 15th December, in ballast.

THE steamer Lodovica, 2,236 tons, Captain J Bortulich, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta 25th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,456 tons, Captain G Brown, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 996 tons, Captain J T Hirst, will sail to day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W E Dulross, Mr J H Dulross, Mr Sharding, 6 natives and 65 deck.

THE steamer Clan Mackinnon, 1,417 tons, Captain A Fisher will sail to-day, for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Mackinnon	1417	Fisher	Liverpool	8-1	F M & Co
B	Salazie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Marseilles	9-1	M M & Co
C	Morocco	2476	Boxhall	Hull	14-1	F M & Co
D	Clan Sinclair	1872	Pagan	Antwerp	10-1	F M & Co
H	Hambleton	1952	Galley	Antwerp	[illegible]	Bombay Co
K	Bombay	2049	Monat	Hull	17-1	[illegible] M & Co
N	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	20-1	A Strandes
N	Nevasa	2993	Cruess	Coast ports	9-1	M M & Co
O	Gadsby	2272	Robinson	Hull	8-1	J M & Co
P	Avristan	1821	Bradford	Havre	9-1	W & A G & Co
Q	Bahaduri	829	Fukeer	Karachi	11-1	Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Mahomed	Mangalore	10-1	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
1	Maritta	1821	Pooley	Dunkirk		J Fachiri
2	Idzumi Maru	3209	Curmow	Japan	12-1	N Y Kaisha
3	R Rubattino	3011	Saporite	Genoa	15-1	C Boggiano
5	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	28-1	P & O Co
6	Nerite	3155	Stock	Marseilles	16-1	W&A G &Co
7	Quito	2151	Shotton	Kobe	12-1	T M & Co
8	Clio	2247	Haggis	Marseilles	14-1	A L S N Co
10	Oriental	2045	Tillard	Aden		P & O Co
*12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	11-1	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	10-1	M M & Co
15	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Mauritius	11-1	H C Joosub

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bormida	1499	Costa	Hongkong	17-1	C Boggiano

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Lodovica s	Bortulich	Calcutta, Dec 25
8	Dromonby s	McCullock	Cape Town, Dec 15
	Gairlock s	Craig	Cape Town, Dec 14

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	R I M S Hardinge.	Baugh	England
	Gadsby s	Robinson	Hull

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Salazie, Aubert, for China, &c.
" Obra, Brown, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kilwa, Hirst, for Persian Gulf.
" Clan Mackinnon, Fisher, for Vizagapatam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Gairloch, for China, &c.
" Union, for Bangkok, &c.
" Dromonby, for London, &c.
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Carthage, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4—Steamers Barbara, and Knight Bachelor.
Jan. 5—Steamer Pallanza.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4—Steamers Congella, Lawada and Shahjehan.
Jan. 5—Steamers Syriam, Rhenfels, Ikhona, Madura and Kasara and ship Lena.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
Dec. 21	Florican	Calcutta
28	Vortigern	Calcutta
Jan. 4	Baron Cowdor	Calcutta
	Clydesdale	Negapatam
	Dupleix	Colombo

DAILY IMPORTS—JANUARY 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Plassy s—1 qr cask cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co ; 35 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—55 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Goldenfels s—21 cases clocks, M Kamalsey and Co.
Johannesberger s—3 cases perfumed spirit, R Maneckjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—25 bales paper, Jehangir B Petit and Co ; 12 cases clocks, Josef Blum ; 33 bales paper, M Essajee ; 62 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co.
Auguste s—22 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—56 cases whisky, C B Forbes and Co.
Verona s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Goldenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 8.

FOR LONDON.

Drobonby s—4,000 cwt bonemeal, The Bombay Company ; 1,007 cwt myrabollams, Urjoon Khimjee ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee ; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee ; 250 cwt nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Egypt s—21 cwt ramputree, 100 bales hemp and ropes, S Kimatram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Gadsby s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.
Bombay s—1000 cwt cottonseed G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hambleton s—2007 cwt cottonseed 4002 cwt gingelly seed 5257 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 120 cwt gum and 2000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 1000 cwt myrabollams W Bicher 1870 cwt gingelly seed A Blascheck and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nerite s—900 cwt linseed and 5100 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri 6000 cwt cotton seed W Becher.

FOR GENOA.

Nerite s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co., 3900 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros. 100 tons old iron and 1000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 2000 cwt castorseed Italian Colonial Trading Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co ; 237 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—151 bales cotton, Ewing and Co ; 400 bales cotton Greaves Cotton and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Homonjee and Co ; 163 bales twist Tata and Co ; 275 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—800 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.
Quito s—769 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 11th instant.

2. The Rifle Range at Coorla will be reserved for Class Firing for all Members of the Corps on Saturday afternoon the 11th Instant, from 1-30 p.m. The Commandant hopes that all Members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing will take advantage of this opportunity of doing so.

3. The Meeting of the Regimental Committee convened for the 11th instant has been postponed.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th January 1902.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at both Headquarters to-day at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Fort Headquarters to-day after drill.

3. A Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, to-day at 7 a.m. sharp.

4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 11th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

No. 1 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE" from MARSEILLES, etc. are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Prince's Dock, No. B. Shed.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th January, 1902.

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CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœpathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS.
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

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HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For examination of a witness.

30-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Prumchand and others vs Maneckbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdy Mullik vs Sir Edward E A Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.

503-99—Mantri and B—Ebrahimbhai Rahimbhai vs Foolbai and another—Nanu and H.—For Postponement.

522-01—Smitham B and N—Alexander T Lang and another vs W Stephens and others—Crawford B and Co.

707-01—Craigie L and O—Nicholas Joseph Rozario vs Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistri—Smetham B and N.

902-00—Sorabjee and J—Krishnaji Mahadeo Tamal vs Cowasjee Cursetjee Gavialli—Unwalla and P.

824-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Vullivahu widow vs Kisserbai widow—Edgelow G and W.

802-00—Bicknell M and W—Shaikhadam Noordin and others vs Motabhoy Babajee and others—Shamrao and W.

287-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindrao Kashinath Dawanker vs Fitha Veera and others—Smetham B and N.

677-00—Payne G S and M—Ooka Lalchandas Ramanand Radhavullabh—Dikshit and D.

380-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Kashibai vs Hurdayal Singjee—Smetham B and N.

445-01—Jehangir and S—Maneckbai widow vs Shapurjee Muncherjee Madon and others—Mulla and M.

557-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Aurangabad S and W Co Ld vs Cumbhumpand Akilandday and another—Bhaishanker and K.

567-01—Smetham B and N—Roopa Otta and another vs Bhasker Joggonath Patel—Mantri and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

579-99—Thakurdas and Co.—Peerbhoy Cassum vs. Sailey Mahomed Nathoo and others.—Captain and V., and M H Khan—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
For Consent Decree.

806-01—Payne G and S—The Hatter Drug and Chemical Corporation vs The Holland and Bombay Leading Company—Smetham B and N.

For Exparte Decree.

635-01—In person—Vazir Rajanna Jingit vs Gajabai—In person.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

673-00—Captain and V—Mulla Mahomed Penkar and others vs Khadizabibi widow and others F P Pavri and Captain and V and Payne G S and M—Part heard.

588-00—In person—Succaram Limbajee vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B and N.

Commercial Causes.

710-0—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and others vs Balchand Kaniram—Matubhai J and M

773-00—Malvi H and M—John H N Graham and another vs Poonjia Jairam and others—Smitham B and N.

Long Causes.

822-01—Payne G S and M—George Arnold Charpie and others vs Frederich Sahla—Dikshit and D.

631-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Habib Haji Mosa vs Cassam Habib and others—Little and Co and Mulla and M.

222-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakoredas and Co.

280-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Dossabhoy Furdunjee Gazdar—Unwalla and P.

161-01—Payne G S and M—Javerbai Widow and others vs Kalla Bhoora and others—Thakoredas and Co.

523-01—Wadia and G—Jafferjee Adamjee K vs Bai Javerbai and others—Payne G S and M.

378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M

303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.

299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.

265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kessher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRABBE—January 5, at 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the wife of W Crabbe, of a son.

WALLACE—January 4, at Pasumalai, the wife of Rev W W Wallace, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BECKER—HOUGHTON—December 28, at St Luke's Church, Abbottabad, by the Rev Trevor Bomford, M A, the Rev Charles Maxwell Becker, M A, son of the late Rev F W Becker, of Brighton, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Houghton, of Warrington, Lancashire.

DEATH.

BEADON—December 29, at Abbottabad, Marion Adeliza, the dearly loved wife of Henry Cecil Beadon, aged 25 years.

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at hand is always useful. We have just received a few made in Japanned tin, measuring 16" × 3½" with handles, which can be kept in any corner, and which contain

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

"FACTS."—We cannot open our columns to the discussion of your differences. The caste must settle its own disputes.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1902.

BRITISH DOMINION IN EAST AFRICA.

"IF we only had the Nile," Sir Bartle Frere is said to have exclaimed on one occasion, "we should be masters of the world." We might have expected Mr. Maclean, to whom, it is said, the remark was addressed, to have accentuated the fact that since those words were uttered, we have the Nile, and even if we marched out of Egypt to the strains of "The Marseillaise," we still have the Nile. But it is left to Mr. Harold Bindloss, writer of an instructive paper in the "Asiatic" on British Dominion in Eastern Africa, to demonstrate how fully and completely the Nile is in our hands. Excepting the subsidiary feeders from Abyssinia, the Uganda protectorate commands the sources of the Nile, and the Power holding these controls the destinies. For, says he, by the aid of comparatively simple engineering works that land could be converted into almost an arid wilderness. It may never, we hope, become either necessary or desirable to construct those simple engineering works. It might be to the detriment of Uganda also if we did. But no Power will ever dispute the right of way with us in Uganda, and we need not fear having to resort to such terrible methods in dealing with those who are impatient to see us shaking the dust of Egypt from our feet. Uganda is not only of value to England but to India, and if, partly to insure a road to India, Great Britain has become responsible for the welfare of Egypt, she must be willing, if necessity arises, to undertake as serious responsibilities for the sake of Uganda. That protectorate and British East Africa generally offer new openings for the enterprising native of this country, whether Hindu, Mussalman, or Parsi, who, it appears, have largely ousted the Arab merchants and hold the control of many smaller branches of commerce in his hands. In most of the stations, Mr. Bindloss tells us, endorsing the official report of Sir H. H. Johnson, may be found a prosperous Hindu storekeeper, while Bombay Parsees are rapidly extending their operations. India has the right to prosper in East Africa, for her troops paved the way by overthrowing tyrannical rule. British traders have not made much headway, and Mr Bindloss joins with Bishop Tucker in lamenting that German merchants have. He anticipates they will have reaped a large share of profits before British commercialists master courage to defy traditions or find out the way.

It may be that the people are not yet sufficiently civilised to appreciate the superiority of English manufactures, and that they accept the German only as an intermediate step to the better things which are to follow. But we ought to have been first in the field. The Borahs and Parsees, it must be borne in mind, are also selling articles of German manufacture in East Africa just as they sell them in India. German goods are immeasurably inferior to English, but the price suits, and though they will not last long, they last until the man who utilises them desires to replace them, and that is long enough. English goods last for ever it is urged, and it is true. The same with axes and the arrow-heads of the Stone Ages. What magnificent things they must have been when they left the hands of the armourer. But, despite their durability, it cannot be said that they would go far in a competition with the warlike weapons of the present day. Even the ancient Britons got tired of them in their time, and judging from the enormous finds of prehistoric implements, will not this theory hold as much water as any other—that they buried them "holus, bolus" to make way for the cheap continental articles which invading soldiers and sailors carried with them for purposes of speculative trade? Goods are not wanted to last for ever except for museums, and we fear it will be a long time before the people of India, let alone those of Uganda, can be educated up to that point of patriotic sentiment which will cause them, having asked for an English adze or handsaw, to see that they get it. It may be more strictly moral to make the best article possible, and to make nothing but the best article, but it does not pay. Substantial building does not either, but when the jerry-builder sprung into being he was hounded down out of existence, or practically so. No Englishman would care to get rich on the manufacture of shoddy, kutcha goods. The British merchants' honesty is magnificent, but his declining prosperity is lamentable. He is animated by the same noble spirit as the boy who stood on the burning deck, when all the others got away in boats. "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre!"

Think of a land which flows with India-rubber, where all cereals known to Europeans, as well as native grains, will grow, where coffee, tea, sugar and almost any product of the tropics would thrive! Sir H. Johnston tells us of an area of thirty-thousand square miles, densely covered with rubber-producing trees. There is abundant return for all the country may import if it is sought. Those who only want elbow-room may find it, for in the eastern portion of the protectorate a region, some twelve thousand miles in area, well watered, cool and healthy, and admirably suited for European settlement, is practically uninhabited. Ivory is still plentiful, though the indiscriminate slaughter of elephants has been prohibited. Birds of fine plumage offer facilities for a lucrative feather-producing industry. The country has its drawbacks it is true. Want of water, which can be used, is one of the chief of them. Large tracts are parched, while the rivers are either torrents full of crocodiles, or broad sluggish currents choked with quaint reeds flowing through swampy and unhealthy valleys, so that the connection between fertility and fever has become an axiom. Malarial fever, dysentery and other tropical diseases must be expected. But, says Mr. Bindloss, for our consultation, the mortality in the Uganda protectorate is very much less than it is upon the west coast, while it may be mentioned for the benefit of those who live in healthier lands that while a good many men die of malarial fever, considerably more suffer from it at fairly regular intervals for years and then die of something else. It matters little what a man dies of as he must die, but Mr. Bindloss seems to find a revengeful satisfaction in the thought that after wrestling with malaria and dysentery for many years, a man may get the advantage of them at last and die, as if to spite them, of accidental gun-shot wounds. Blackwater fever is a disorder, however, which usually proves fatal. It is believed by Dr. Koch to be the result of quinine-poisoning. Sir H. Johnston thinks not. But Dr. Koch is most probably right, for "it is certain," says Mr. Bindloss, "that almost all the sufferers from the more fatal fever have already dosed themselves largely with quinine during attacks of malaria." Another drawback of the country is "the languid indolence and ill-chosen assumption of the white man's superiority" of some of the officials. There are, it seems, many patient, conscientious and long-suffering officers who have done great things for the native in various parts of Africa and incidentally wrecked their own constitutions by overwork and anxiety during the process. But there are others of the opposite kind who incur the bitter hostility of the white trader and dusky tribesman alike. One man can go almost alone into a disaffected distance and settle a difficulty by a few civil speeches, while another dare not set foot therein without a half-company as body-guard. There is nothing very terrible in that. India and her natives are quite accustomed to idiosyncracies of both kinds such as are indicated here and present us no fresh terrors to those who contemplate crossing the Arabian Sea in search of the affluence and prosperity which fate denies them here.

RESIGNATION OF MR. E. BRODIE HOARE, M.P.

YESTERDAY came the announcement that Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, the member for Hampstead, had resigned his seat in Parliament. The reason for his resignation is not stated, but it may be assumed that Mr. Hoare, who is in his 61st year, and is a busy business man, finds his Parliamentary duties too arduous. Mr. Hoare did not begin to take an active interest in politics until 1883 when he contested the Radical stronghold, Attercliffe, in the Conservative interest. However, besides the difficulties of the constituency itself his opponent, the Hon. Mr. B. Coleridge, was not a man to be despised. Though Mr. Hoare fought the election with a considerable amount of pluck he had to admit himself beaten. In 1887 he took up the cudgels for his party once more and attacked another big Liberal stronghold, the Central Division of Bradford. He was again unsuccessful. However, in the following year, his party offered as a reward for his exertions on its behalf the seat which he now resigns, rendered vacant in that year by Sir H. Holland's acceptance of office as Vice-President of the Council. Hampstead is, and always has been, thoroughly Conservative, and since 1888 Mr. Brodie has not had to fight an election. During his Parliamentary career Mr. Brodie has been of great service to his party, especially where colonial matters were concerned. He has spent some time in New Zealand, has taken particular interest in that country, and has published several valuable pamphlets and articles upon it. Another of his hobbies is Bimetallism, and some of his articles on that subject have been very well received. Since 1900 Mr. Hoare has been a Director of Lloyds Bank, and for a long time he has belonged to the directorates of several colonial and New Zealand banks. He is married to a daughter of the late Admiral Parry. Though his loss will be much felt by his party, Hampstead will be easily retained by the Conservatives, for at the last contested election the majority was nearly a thousand, and since 1885 the Liberals had never thought it worth their while to oppose whatever candidate the Conservatives liked to nominate.

THE CHINESE COURT.

THE Empress-Dowager and the Emperor of China returned to Peking on Tuesday, several days later than the anticipated date. A start was made from Kaifeng on the 13th ultimo, when their Majesties crossed the Yellow River to Liuynan; Hsiatien, closing the first stage. The royal progress was impeded on two or three occasions by unpropitious weather. But the journey has been accomplished, and her Majesty's return to the capital appears to have been in striking contrast to her departure. For some time it was imagined that the Dowager would never return to Peking desecrated, as it had been by the hated foreigner. But the good offices of the Grand Secretary, Yung Lu, are believed to have led her Majesty to alter her decision. Li Lien-ying, the notorious favourite eunuch of the Empress-Dowager, on the other hand, while not actually opposing the return of the Court, showed some hesitancy and indecision. The cause of this is explained by the correspondent of a Shanghai contemporary who says Li Lien-ying's hesitancy arose from the fact that the Chihli authorities had not arranged with him as to the amount they were to give him daily "for expenses of the Imperial household." Once this eunuch's cupidity was satisfied, the Court left Kaifeng for Peking. Apropos, remarks our contemporary, it will be remembered that there was scarcely any hitch at all during the Court's journey from the Shensi borders through Honan to Kaifeng; whereas during the few days' route from Hsian to the Honan borders there were no less than three serious causes of complaint made by the eunuchs of the Empress-Dowager's personal following about lack of arrangement for her comfort "which showed contempt on the part of the Shensi officials," the result being that many of them were cashiered. The contrast between the two provinces was because the Governor and Treasurer of Honan filled Li Lien-ying's pockets first and then arranged about the Empress-Dowager's "comfort," whilst those of Shensi haggled with Li Lien-ying and cut down his demands. However, the Dowager is now back. If she cannot control the eunuchs it does not promise much for the reforms which are so eagerly looked forward to in other directions. All the same, the return to Peking marks the opening of a new chapter in the history of modern China.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

THE statement that Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, had written to two of the largest millowners in Germany regretting that the violently anti-British tone in Germany had compelled him to withdraw big orders, was too absurd for credence. The official denial and the statement that the report was an entire fabrication was surely unnecessary, for the original announcement carried contradiction on its face. Lord George Hamilton would not have sent orders to Germany at all if it had been avoidable. But having sent them he could not withdraw them. The ridiculous sentiments of the beer-gardens cannot affect the workmanship put into engines and machinery. And if it is prudent to give contracts to the foreigner at all, it matters little whether the nation he belongs to is our friend or our foe. Lord George Hamilton erred, and that grievously, in giving orders to German contractors which those of our own country could have carried out. But he is not devoid of wisdom as the statement of the "Daily Express" apparently wished us to believe.

GENERAL ELLIOT AND DE WET.

IT has fallen to the lot of one of our most distinguished Indian Generals, Major-General E. Locke Elliot, to endeavour to drive the ubiquitous Boer leader, De Wet, into a corner since his reappearance on the scene. A considerable amount of "kudos" awaits the British commander who succeeds in this by-no-means easy task, as next, perhaps, to the capture of Botha and Steyn, the laying by the heels of the redoubtable guerilla chief would do more to bring about a cessation, if not an end, of hostilities than scores of minor successes. No better selection could have been made than that of General Elliot to watch the movements of De Wet, and the latter will have to be "slim," indeed, to give him the slip. In a telegram published to-day General Elliot is said to be constantly in touch with De Wet who, however, avoids a general engagement. The Boer leader has never before had his steps so closely dogged, and with flying columns holding him in check on all sides can scarcely hope to escape General Elliot's close pursuit.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

AT the Sugar Conference in Brussels all countries concerned, except Russia, are represented. Russia has advanced as a reason for not taking part in the sitting, that though she is not against the remission of the bounty, she has never been one of those States that offered a bounty on sugar. In reality, Russia indirectly pays a bounty, in consequence of which the United States have placed a differential duty on Russian sugar as well as on sugar from other bounty-paying countries. Should the Conference come to any agreement on the subject, some steps must then be taken to counteract the influence exercised by Russia over those States which will not accept the decision arrived at by the Conference.

THE Boer prisoners detained at Bombay last month on account of sickness are now fit to travel, and will shortly proceed to their respective camps.

IT has been decided in connection with the supply of fodder for the Commissariat and Cavalry in Poona and Ahmednagar districts to make over to the Commissariat Department for permanent management the forest lands in the villages of Indore, Umbri, Naolakh, Ambe, Akurdi, Vadgaon, Talegaon, Dabbada and Mangrol in the Poona District; also the seven Kurans of Manjarsumbha, Sassewadi, Kapurwadi, Daogan, Sindi, Imampur and Ratadgaon in Ahmednagar District. The arrangement, already in force, for the supply of fodder for the native cavalry stationed at Poona is to be continued.

THE House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Mrs. Jerbai N. Wadia of some articles of clothing for the use of Parsee patients in the J. J. Hospital.

THE position of affairs in the island of Luzon is represented in gloomy colours in a private letter from an American officer of rank. It is stated that a general outbreak of rebellion on the part of the Filipinos is apprehended.

THE police on Dec. 17 raided the printing office of the Socialist newspaper, "Vorwarts," and seized thirty thousand copies of the Christmas number, on the charge that it contains an incitement to rebellion.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 16th November amounted to Rs. 6,945, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,843. The total earnings from 1st July to 16th November amounted to Rs. 1,71,358, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,555.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th November amounted to Rs. 2,056, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,074. The total earnings from 1st July to 16th November were Rs. 46,697, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 31,627.

THE news of the death on Sunday morning of the Right Rev. Dr. Victor Sinibaldi, Roman Catholic Bishop of Allahabad, will be received with much regret by his many friends. Dr. Sinibaldi acted as Chaplain of Allahabad for thirteen years, and after fulfilling a similar office in Cawnpore, returned to Allahabad two years ago as Bishop.

THE Hon Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, accompanied by Mr. Sly, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, is on tour in the ryotwari tracts of the Hoshangabad and Nimar Districts. Crops are not good in this area, and there are also questions of revenue and forest administration to settle. Mr. Fraser will return to Nagpur on the 15th instant, to meet the Industrial Education Commission.

A TELEGRAM from Bilbao states that a nun has escaped out of the Franciscan Convent there. She says she was daily ill-treated, and refuses to return or have any communication with the Church authorities. She escaped by making a rope out of her clothes, and got through a window. The rope broke and she fell some distance, slightly injuring herself, but managed to make her way to the village of Villaro.

BOMBAY MORTUARY RETURNS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1901.

[Compiled by Mr. SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH.]

THE total number of deaths in Bombay during the fourth quarter of the past year, from 1st October to 31st December, embracing the period of 92 days, was 10,303, exclusive of 541 still-born, or on an average 112 deaths per day, against 114·9 in the preceding quarter. The mortality is less by 269 when compared with the deaths in the preceding period and 580 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1900. The death-rate per 1,000 of population, reckoned on the Census of 1901 is equal to 53·11 against 54·49 in the previous quarter, and 52·97 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. The total mortality from plague during the quarter under notice was 2,298 against 2,361 deaths registered during the three previous months, being 63 less, but it is more than double during the corresponding fourth quarter of 1900, when the deaths registered were only 1,127, and 418 greater than in 1899. So it appears that the health of Bombay was worse in October, November and December of last year than in the preceding two years as respects plague. The maximum weekly mortality from this disease was 191 during the week ending 29th October and the lowest, 144 during the week ending 17th December, the greatest vibration being 47. During the 13 weeks from 2nd October to 31st December the deaths from plague were as follows amongst the different castes inhabiting Bombay:—Jains 142, Brahmins 112, Lingait, 1, Bhatias 10, Hindus of other castes 1389, Law caste Hindus 123, Mussalmans 449, Parsees 31, Jews 2, Native Christians 7, Eurasian 2, and European, Negro African and unknown caste 1 each, making a total of 2,298 (including 18 deaths on 1st October.) There has been a diminution in the number of deaths from fevers than in the preceding quarter, being 1,281 against 1,386, but 30 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1900. Of the total deaths from fevers 1,158 occurred from remittent fever against 1,258 in the preceding quarter, and 1,155 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. From simple continued fever 49 deaths were registered, against 19 in the preceding quarter and 11 in the corresponding quarter of 1900; from ague 57 deaths were reported against 93 in the previous period, and 75 in the corresponding period of 1900; and from enteric fever 17 deaths were announced, against 16 in the previous quarter, and 10 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. The deaths from cholera were 27 against 88 in the preceding and 96 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. Only 2 deaths from small-pox were registered against 22 in the previous quarter, and 7 in the corresponding quarter of 1900; and from measles 6 deaths occurred against 11 in the preceding quarter and 13 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. From diseases of the respiratory system 1,400 deaths occurred, being 83 more than in the previous three months, and 572 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1900. To diseases of the digestive system 1,102 deaths are attributed, against 1,149 in the previous quarter, and 1,406 in the same quarter of 1900. Of the deaths from digestive system 546 were ascribed to diarrhœa, being 23 less than in the past quarter, and 187 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1900. 293 deaths were referred to dysentery, being 44 less than in the past quarter, and 106 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1900. 263 deaths are ascribed to all other diseases of the degestive system, being 20 less than in the last quarter, and 11 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The mortality from dropsy was 30 against 25 in the previous quarter, and 37 in the corresponding period of 1900. 27 deaths are reported from leprosy against 23 in the preceding quarter, and 40 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. 621 persons succumbed to the nervous system, against 573 in the past quarter, and 810 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. 78 deaths took place from diseases of the circulatory system against 58 in the past quarter, and 83 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. To affections of the urinary system 60 persons succumbed against 38 and 62 in the previous and corresponding periods of 1900, respectively. From affections of the organs of locomotion and cellular tissue the mortality was 31, being 2 more than in the past quarter and 4 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. To diseases of the cutaneous system 5 deaths were ascribed against 12 in the past and 15 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. 16 premature births were registered, against 25 and 19 in the past and corresponding quaaters of 1900. 357 persons died from old age against 395 in the preceding quarter, and 418 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. From debility 760 persons succumbed against 805 in the previous quarter and 632 in the corresponding period of 1900. The number of deaths from accident and violence was 159 against 158 in the past quarter, and 298 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. Of these 15 deaths are attributed to poisoning against 9 in the preceding quarter and 16 in the corresponding quarter of 1900; 120 to general and local injuries, against 104 in the preceding quarter; and 24 to droning against 45 in the last quarter. From diseases of the generative system 69 persons died, against 88 in the past quarter, and 71 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. 7 deaths are ascribed to unspecified cause. The mortality from phthisis is 1303, against 1272 in the last quarter and 1695 in the corresponding period of 1900; and from all other diseases classed under section A of general disease 422; and under section B 239.

The maximum mortality in one week during the huarter under notice was in the week ending 24th December, when 860 deaths were registered, and the minimum was during the week ending 12th November, when 788 deaths were reported.

4,155 living births took place during these three months against 3,737 in the previous quarter, and 3,503 in the corresponding quarter of 1900. On an average the daily number of births in Bombay was 44·7, against 112 daily deaths. So after giving credit for 45 new souls to the population on an average each day, there remains still a daily loss of lives of 67 persons in Bombay during the past quarter, besides 6 still-born [illegible] 24 hours. The maximum number of births [illegible] week was 374, and the minimum 268. The number of still-born amounted to 541 against 604 in the previous quarter, and 368 in the corresponding quarter of 1900; or an average of 6 for each day.

The following table shows the number of deaths, the number of still-born, and the number of reported births in each of the different races in Bombay during the forth quarter of the past year:—

Races.	Population.	Deaths.	Still-born.	Births.
Jain ...	25,225	391	16	127
Brahmin ...	37,982	398	14	104
Lingaet...	781	14	1	...
Bhatia ...	7,891	62	5	27
Hindoo of other caste...	451,465	5,311	249	1,977
Hindoo low caste...	45,169	1,293	91	657
Mussulman ...	155,101	2,145	98	649
Parsee ...	47,456	297	22	327
Jew ...	5,021	42	1	38
Native Christian ...	23,718	257	14	130
Eurasian ...	4,330	24	4	30
European ...	[illegible]	51	5	47
Negro African ...	146	9	...	...
Buddhist ...	193	7	...	1
Other and Unknown ...	...	5	20	1
All Races ...	821,764	10,303	541	4,155

The total number of deaths amongst the Parsees during the past quarter was 319 including 22 still-born, being 28 more than in the preceding quarter. The death rate per 1,000 of population is 25·4 against 23·34 in the preceding quarter. The average mortality each day was 3·23. The highest number of deaths in one week (ending 5th Nov.) was 30, and the lowest in one week (ending 17th December) was 17. The mortality from plague was 31, the largest number in one week being 5. The number of reported births was 324 exclusive of 1 stillborn.

Amongst Europeans 51 deaths occurred, or on an average 17 every month excluding 5 still born cases. Only one death from plague was registered. The greatest mortality in one week was 6, and the lowest. 1047 births were recorded, or 15·66 every month.

PROFESSIONAL shoppers are employed by a certain large firm of drapers to test the abilities of shop assistants. This firm owns over 30 large shops and employs nearly 1,000 assistants. To find out whether every customer is politely served, a number of lady customess are employed to call at the various shops. They are told to give as much trouble as possible, and sometimes to leave without making a purchase after looking at nearly everything in the shop.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF LAND.

A FIGHT WITH CHRISTIAN BOTHA.

THE CHASE AFTER DE WET.

CAPTURE OF LAAGERS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Government has bought 45,000 morgen of land in the Thaba'Nchu district, and is buying 50,000 in the Vicksburg district for settlement purposes.

Lord Kitchener wires that Plumer to the north of Amersfort engaged Christian Botha on the 3rd and 4th instant, and drove off the enemy, but the portion of the force under Major Vallentin of the Somersets suffered severely, Major Vallentin and eighteen men being killed and 33 wounded.

General Elliot is constantly in touch with De Wet, who however avoids a general engagement.

Several small laagers have been captured in different localities and 378 Boers accounted for during the week.

THE CHINESE COURT AT PEKING.

STATE ENTRY INTO THE CAPITAL.

The Court entered Peking to-day with great pomp. One thousand gorgeously attired Mandarins on horseback escorted their Majesties, who rode in yellow palanquins through a double row of kneeling soldiers who lined four miles of the route.

The Dowager-Empress bowed to the foreigners assembled on the top of the Chienmen gate.

JAN. 8.

The most striking feature in the return of the Court in Peking was the complete effacement of the traditional deification of Chinese Royalty and the extraordinary facilities to view the ceremonies which were accorded to foreigners.

GERMANY AND INDIAN ORDERS.

THE STORY OF LETTER.

AN ENTIRE FABRICATION.

The statement published by the "Daily Express" regarding a letter being sent by Lord George Hamilton to German millowners is officially declared to be an entire fabrication.

RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

Mr. E. Brodie Hoare has resigned his seat for Hampstead.

THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

COLLISION BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS.

Three collisions have taken place between some Russian soldiers and some sailors from the American warship Vicksburg which is wintering at Ninchwang. One soldier was wounded.

THE MARQUIS ITO.

DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

The Marquis Ito has gone to Paris, and before leaving he expressed his unqualified delight at his reception in England.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

SIR E. GREY AT NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Sir E. Grey, speaking at Newcastle last night said that if unity was to be obtained it must be on the lines of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech. They might as well be said talk about dropping the atmosphere as the Irish question. They might drop some questions, but not that one.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE INDIAN COMMAND.

The "Liverpool Post" states that in reply to an enquiry from the War Office as to when he desired to assume the command in India, Lord Kitchener intimated his wish to remain in Africa until the conclusion of the war.

AMERICAN NAVAL STATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The "Morning Post" Washington correspondent [illegible] President Roosevelt has signed an order establishing a Naval Station at Sabig in the Philippines.

THE RUMOURED ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Though it appears there is some ground for the expectation that the Prince of Wales will visit India at the end of the year, the official announcement is not likely to be made until after the Coronation.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Ennis has been appointed British Vice-Consul in Uganda.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggar 3 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
..per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	25 3-4

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Mayo," Commander C. J. Kendall, will sail to-day for Aden, with the following details:—Captain Cock, R.G.A.; Captain and Mrs. W. Smith and 3 children, Ordnance Dept.; 2 men, 2 women, and 10 children, S. and T. Dept.; 5 men, R. G. A.; 9 men, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; 4 men, 1st Royal West Kent, 48 men, R. A.; 1 man No. 3 Co. Bo. S. and Miners; 1 man, wife and child, A. H. Corps; 1 warrant officer, I. S. M. Dept.; 1 man, wife and 3 children, No. 1 sec. I. Sub. M. M. Co.; and 6 private followers; 1 man, Aden troop; and 8 horses.

THE CASE OF MR. LYALL.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The "Englishman" has opened a subscription to pay the fine imposed upon Mr. Lyall who will be released from jail to-day. The journal says the case is not one affecting Mr. Lyall alone. It comes very near to the life and personal liberty of every European in India. Throughout this unfortunate business Mr. Lyall has been, in every sense, a representative of the responsible European community, and what has happened to him may happen to any one or to all.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAHSUDS.

AN OFFICER WOUNDED.

Captain C. P. Down, Political Officer, Tochi, was seriously wounded yesterday when out with Colonel McCrae's column, operating towards the Tochi Valley.

The bullet struck Captain Down on the left shoulder, passing out on the other side of the body.

LATER.

Captain Down died of his wounds.

INSTRUCTORS FOR MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The appointments are sanctioned of Major J. R. N. Marsh and Captain F. S. Smith as Chief Instructor and Assistant Instructor respectively at the Mounted Infantry School, Bangalore.

THE EUROPEAN FOUND IMPALED.

The European found impaled at the Fort ditch yesterday is identified as Stewart Gordon, clerk on the British India Steamer Manora, who dined with Dr. Murray at Hotel Continental last night, and must have fallen into the ditch on his way back to his steamer.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFSHIP.

SIR POWER PALMER'S TENURE EXTENDED.

It is understood that Sir Power Palmer's tenure which expires on the 19th March will be extended at least to next autumn, since Lord Kitchener cannot assume the Indian Commander-in-Chiefship until spring.

A SMALL EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

A small Educational Commission, under the Hon. Mr. Raleigh, proceeds on tour next month.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGREE.

Sir M. M. Bhownagree and Mr. Ian Malcolm leave Calcutta to-night.

FULL AND SERVICE DRESS FOR SOLDIERS.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

A cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated London, 7th January, says that an army order recognises the principle of providing soldiers with two costumes, full and service. The latter consists of Norfolk jacket and breeches, shaped trousers of drab mixture in colour and of serge, with putties and felt smasher hat. The introduction will be gradual. The troops in India will for the present be exempted from the new regulation.

THE P. M. O. OF INDIA.

Colonel Sir T. J. Gallwey, P. M. O., Home District, succeeds Surgeon-General Taylor as P. M. O., India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

It has been decided to make over the additional horses, trained by batteries in India, to the batteries now arriving from South Africa, replacing them by other horses from depots for training.

Colonel Stawell, Director of Military Education, has been granted eight months' leave home from the beginning of April next.

Colonel Des Voeux officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, vice Colonel Abbott.

Colonel Capper, Assistant Adjutant-General, Deesa is deputed home to report on the cookery system for soldiers in England.

Captain Liston, I. M. S., has been selected for Netley, joining on the 1st proximo.

Staff Sergeant Armament, Artificers Hooper and Wickens from Aden, and Sheraton, Armroyde and Matky from Bombay are permitted to proceed to England.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Wolseley, R. A. M. C., Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpore Districts, proceeds to Kamptee to preside over the second Invaliding Board on British Troops, to attend the Sanitary Committee at Motar, and on his annual Tour of Inspection of Barracks and Hospitals, etc., in the Nagpore District. Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Jervis, I. M. S., will perform the duties of the Principal Medical Officer during his absence.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS JAN. 8.—Nurse, Major, Bombay, 13th Bo. I., on duty from Deesa.

Kellie, Lieut-Col, Bombay, on leave from Deolali.

Whitby, Brig.-Genl. Punjab, D. A. G., from leave from England.

DEPARTURES JAN 8.—Whitby, Brig.-Genl., Punjab, D.A.G., on duty to Rawal Pindi.

Bingham, Brig.-Genl, Bombay, R.A., on duty to Poona.

Cartwright, Capt, Bombay, R.A., on duty to Poona.

Nurse, Major, Bombay, 13th Bo. I, on duty to Deesa.

Cummings, Major, Bombay, R.G.A., on duty to Poona.

THE late Queen honoured the first Lord Mayor of her reign by proceeding through the city in state to dine with him and a distinguished company at the Guildhall. A holiday was proclaimed throughout London, but the day turned out foggy. This story is told of the journey to the Guildhall. "I wonder," said the young Queen to the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, who, with the Duchess of Sutherland, was in the Royal carriage, "I wonder if my good people of London are as glad to see me as I to see them?" The Earl replied, pointing to the letters "V. R." woven into the many decorations along the route "Your Majesty can see their loyal Cockney answer, 'Ve are,'"

WHEN King Edward was born, on Lord Mayor's Show Day, 1841, there was no telegraphic communication. But a messenger was dispatched in hot haste from Buckingham Palace and he caught up the new Lord Mayor when his procession had started and apprised the distinguished occupant of the State carriage of the fact that Queen Victoria had given birth to a son and heir. From the window the Lord Mayor shouted the news for the benefit of the people and it spread with electrical rapidity through the dense crowds on the line of route, who received the message with hearty cheering.

THE PANNA COMMISSION.

FURTHER HEARING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

After the examination of the Munshi Chandi Parshad retired and Mir Munshi, of Bundelkhand Agency, who deposed to the receipt of certain letters from Rao Raja and his reply thereto, the Commission adjourned to a house occupied by the Maharajah to record evidence of his mother. Replying to Mr. O'Connor, the Dowager-Maharani said she had had the purification of Ram Tamal Knew carried out, as she heard the latter was the daughter of a Thakur, and she considered she should be put in purdah. After this Kamal Kuer was looked upon as a Thakur, but no member of the family ate with her, as it was not the custom to eat with a mistress. On hearing of the death of Rao Raja he started for Raj Mandir but hearing that the body had been taken to Ranibagh she went there and joined the Rao Ranis in lamenting the death of their husband. She denied any threats being used by her or the Maharajah to make ladies desist from the intention of proceeding to Nowgong with the corpse, or that they mentioned any such intention to her or in her hearing, or that they, or anybody on their behalf, complained to her on that or any subsequent day of not being allowed to go to Nowgong. She stayed in Ranibagh up to the day following the visit of the Agency Surgeon. She then left, as the Rao Ranis kept away from her, while, according to Hindu custom, all mourners, should remain together. The Maharajah's father kept a Purdwari, who was of Rajput caste. Maharajah Rudar Partab Singh, uncle of the Maharajah, had a daughter by a Muhammadan Purdwari, who was married to a Hindu, and at whose wedding all ladies of the family were present. He had never heard of the title of Maharani being conferred on Purdwari, but had heard of the title of Rani being given.

The deposition of the Maharajah's elder sister was taken yesterday, and it covered the same ground as that of her mother the previous day. She said the day Rao Raja died he made no reference to the poison when she asked him how he was; and that the day following at Ranibagh there was no reference to the poison or to any pressure being exercised to prevent the body being taken to Nowgong. When in charge she came to Ranibagh, and the Rao Rani put her eldest son into is arms and he fondly led the child. Witness denied hearing the Maharajah or is mother threatening or speaking harshly to the Rao Ranis. She first heard of the poison the day the raid was made from Nowgong by the Political Agent and the Maharajah was removed from the palace.

Rani Kamal Kuer, who was examined by the Commission, derived the story of conspiracy to poison told by Jugal Kandi and that any marriage was contemplated in the month of Baisakh last. Her visit to Allahabad was made at the instance of Kandi, who said if she bathed in the Ganges the purification and marriage which had taken place would be rendered valid in Coloin. Replying to the Commission she said her age would be between fifteen and sixteen.

Maherban Singh, foster-father of Maharajah Lokhpal Singh, denied the return of the accused Rasul Muhammad to Panna with the Maharajah's party, and said this man had been left behind at last on the camping ground. Witness was sent by the Maharajah to see the Rao Raja, and was told by the latter to go back and report what he had seen, but could get no more definite reply. He saw the dog, to which none of the meat eaten by the Rao Raja had been given. The dog was all right. Witness returned to the police station and reported what he had seen.

Mr. Mantley came in and said that the doctor had told him that the Rao Raja had gone out in the sun against his advice and was suffering from heat. The bitterness of the meat had excited the doctor's suspicions of poison which were, however, allayed when a portion of the meat given to the dog had produced no ill-effect. Witness did not see the doctor that night, and the next day heard that cholera, lapath and poison was variously ascribed as the cause of death. The son of the last witness corroborated his father as to Rasul Muhamed's absence from the palace at the time of the Maharajah's return on the 24th. He also contradicted the story of the bringing of meat, which the Rao Raja was said to have eaten, to the palace by the doctor, who came in the evening and said the Rao Raja had gone out in the sun against his advice and had got lapath in consequence.

Manmohan, attendant on the Maharajah, denied the story of meat eaten by the Rao Raja being taken to the palace and of his announcing its arrival. He stated he did not go on duty that day until 9 p. m.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

Allen Mr
Andrews Mr J
Anderson Mr O
Attenborough, Miss
Bagg Lieut W M
Bain Mr D
Balfour, Maj K R (M P)
Barlow Mr F
Barrow Mr E
Beaseley, Mrs G A
Bennett Mr H
Benson Mrs
Bignell Mr R
Birkenshaw Mrs and 3 children.
Bishop Mr Luke
Bisset Col Sir W
Black Mr P G
Blackburn-Maze Mr and Mrs
Bliss Capt B D
Brazier Mr W
Brooker Mr
Brown Mr N E
Bryce Mr and Mrs and child
Burkin Miss
Burt Maj & Mrs J M
Carr Mr
Causton Mr R E (M P)
Causton Mrs
Chadwick Mr and Mrs J P and child
Clifton Miss
Clothier 2 Misses
Clothier Mr
Colley Mr A T
Collins Mrs G G
Collins Master C
Cubbard Miss
Currie Mr A
Dalton Mr and Mrs
Dawe Mr A
Deak Miss
De Bisuccia Count S M
Donald Mr J
Douglas Mr R M
Duncan Mr D
Earl of Sheffield
Engledu, Capt.
Evans Mr H B
Evans Miss
Evans Miss
Evans Master F
Fisher Mr C
Fisher Mr W T
Forsyth Miss
Fraser Mrs
French Mr and Mrs F H
Fulton Mr T H W
Gardyne Lieut-Col G
Gardyne 2 Misses
Gilkison Mr and Mrs D S
Gilkison Miss
Glascock Mr F C
Glascock 2 Misses
Goldsmith Mrs and Miss
Gorton Miss
Goument Mr and Mrs
Green Miss J
Greenish Mr A W
Greenish Miss
Hackett Master J
Halkett Mr C S
Hare Mr R D
Harewood Mr N
Harman Mr
Harman Lady
Harman 2 Misses
Harvie Mrs
Harvie 2 Misses
Haydon Mr W P
Hayward Lieut A H W
Heaton Mr R M
Henderson Mr G
Hewitt Mr F H
Hill Mr and Mrs
Holford Miss
Hood Mr A
Hoole Mrs and Miss
Humphreys Mr T
Husband Mr R
Ireland Mrs and child
Jameson Mrs F
Jeffreys Mr and Mrs
Jenkins Mrs and infant
Jones Mr E D
Jones 2 Misses
Jones 9 masters
Kane Mr and Miss
Kitchener Mr E
Lee Miss C
Lee Hart Mr W B
Lewis Mr G
Lindquist Mr
Longbotham Mr E
Loving Mr A
Macbain Mr T
Mackay Mrs A E J G
Mackenzie Mrs and Miss
Maclean Mr D
Man Mr J
Markham Miss
Maxwell Mr H
Meade Waldo Master
Melk Mr P H
Metaxa Mr and Mrs J N
Monckton Col
Morgan Mr S
Mosley Mr W H
Mosley Miss Agatha
Mossop Mr and Mrs F
Mulleken Mr
Munn Mrs
Munro Mr
Musgrave Miss C E
Musgrave Miss M L
Nash Miss
Nicolson Master H
Niedieck Mr Paul
Nelson Miss
Norrie Capt F H
O'Hagan Mr S
Oliver Miss B C
Oram Mr A
Parshad Mr S
Paterson Maj and Mrs
Patterson Mr and Mrs W
Perrin Mr J
Pow Mr
Prideaux Mr W H
Priestley Capt and Mrs
Purchas Master E C
Purchas Master L W
Quanier Mr and Mrs
Quanier Miss
Ramsay Mr and Mrs G
Ramsay Miss
Reed Mr H J
Reid Mr C
Rose Mr F C
Rowden Mr W
Roxburgh Lady
Rycroft Mrs and 2 children
Sagar Mr J W
Samuel Mr and Mrs
Saunderson Mr W J
Shadbolt Mr E T
Sharpe Miss M
Shaw Mrs E L
Shirley Mr A V
Sladen Mr and Mrs J and infant
Small Mr W H
Smith Mr and Mrs Sidney
Stewy Mr R
St John Master
Symons Mr J L
Tarrant Mr J
Thorn Miss
Townsend Mr and Mrs W R
Tripper Hon C L
Trollope Mrs
Valharia Mr M S
Varley Mr and Mrs E F
Varley Master
Vaughan Lt-Col H B
Vickers Mr E T
Walker Miss O
Wallace Mr and Mrs
Ward Mr A
Ward two Misses
Whitwell Mrs and Miss
Wickham Mr J
Wilkinson Lieut-Col D S M
Wilkinson Hon Mrs
Willetts Miss
Wokal Miss
Wood Mr and Mrs R B
Woolner Miss
Woolner Miss C
Wormald Mr Percy
Wutow Mr and Mrs child and infant

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC COPY RIGHTS.

MR. WEEDON'S WATER-COLOURS.

MR. ARTHUR CHAPPELL'S FAREWELL.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

IT is the exception rather than the rule to find a gallery hung with the work of one man a success. We soon see the limit and come on the repetitions When there is success the secrets of it, at all events in the case of a landscape painter, are style, a constant reference to nature, an appreciation for beauty, an individual and adequate technique. The possession of these makes the collection of Mr. Weedon's water-colours at the Fine Art Gallery a delight to visit and to linger in. Looking round the room what first strikes us is his painting of clouds and skies. His skies are always airy, his clouds move, his eyes—like those of every true lover of nature—are for the upper half of the landscape. The reference, certainly, is always to nature. And then he has an eye to beauty in landscape. He selects his points of view, guided in this by the true artist's instinct. He is no master of the half-hour school, to whom technique is everything. And thus it is that his wall reminds us of, and suggests to us, the great English landscapists, sometimes Constable, sometimes in airiness and breeziness, Cox himself. There are over seventy of these drawings. The painter has been to all parts of England, coast and midland. The characteristic bits of Sussex are here to remind us of their peculiar charm. That dreary tract of seacoast east of Eastbourne has beauty for him, with sea and sky mixed up almost as you see them in nature, and the soft luminous clouds reflected in the level wet sand. This is No. 55. In No. 16, we have a patch of untidy common and a sedge-fringed pool all open to the air and to the great cloud masses that cross the blue sky. Under this is a charming little coast scene, with yellow stubble fields, and a grey sea running in to the bend of the bay. Or, No. 20, there is a tract of dreary moorland and over it the lowering clouds dripping down the tail of the shower. It is in his dealing with sky and cloud, with subtle aerial effect, that the painter shows his sympathy and his gift. And you get this alike in his big drawings and his little. What a fine picture is No. 35, at the head of the room! What a spaciousness there is in that sky! what a sense of expanse and of distance in those level sands, in that level sea! and how well the great trawler takes its place in the composition, with the group of fisher folk and the team of horses ready for their work! What a whiff of sea air this drawing would bring into a stuffy London room? In a smaller drawing, "Little Hampton: Evening," he gets the same true effect of air over water; this time it is the run up of the tidal Arun under a clear sunset sky. And there is great variety in this show of work. He paints (No. 57) a group of great forest trees on a slope of Richmond Park and through an opening the distant landscape, under a cloudy sunset, or with a painter's eye for beauty, shows us the spire of Salisbury rising up above the tall elms the clouds drifting by, the red-tiled houses of the old city half hidden in the hollow.

Those persons whose good or bad fortune it is to be connected in any way with playwriting know the many practical difficulties with which dramatic copyright is hedged about. For you may copyright your play in Great Britain, the Colonies, and the United States, and take all possible precautions that the lawyers suggest, and yet the protection you have secured is after all very inadequate. It is not so long ago that complaints were heard about this in the case of Australia. An English travelling company was taking an English play through the Colonies. The manager had paid an English author fees for the same, and found to his surprise that he was playing to very poor "business," as the slang of the stage has it. The manager was puzzled, for the play was a good play, and had been popular in all other parts of the world. At last he discovered by an accident that an unauthorised company had been playing the same [illegible] through the same towns a few weeks previously, and had done it so badly that the audiences naturally determined that they had no desire ever to see it again. Thus the manager, who had bought the Australian rights of the play, found that the rights which he had purchased were simply valueless, and what seemed a most promising speculation resulted in a loss. This is one way in which dramatic piracy injuries the owner of dramatic copyrights. Our American friends, however, according to the "Sunday Times," have discovered a more astute method by which they can injure in an almost equal degree both the owner of the copyright and the author. Some time ago the dramatic critic of that paper opened his heart to its readers on the subject of an outrage of this nature recently committed upon himself. Many people will remember the run of that amusing farce, "The New Wing," by Mr. H. A. Kennedy, at the Strand. It appears that Mr. George H. Broadhurst, who put up some farces at the same theatre three or four years ago, recently produced a farce in America purporting to be written by himself and called "The House that Jack Built," in which plot, characters, incidents are to all intents and purposes identical with those of Mr. Kennedy's play. Even the underplot is the same, and, as Mr. Kennedy notes, Mr. Broadhurst has not even taken the trouble to alter the names of the two leading characters—Slab, a plumber and paperhanger, and the heroine, Hester. No reply seems to have come from Mr. Broadhurst on the subject of this extraordinary affair. The rights of "The New Wing" are now the property of Mr. Edouin, and it rests with him apparently in the first instance to make enquiries of Mr. Broadhurst and, if upon full investigation there are grounds for doing so, to take legal proceedings. But though the injury done to the owner of the play seems to be considerable, it is nothing compared to the outrage committed on the author. To steal someone else's play, scenes, characters, incidents down even to the names of his characters, and to produce it calmly under your own name, is a form of piracy so barefaced as to be almost ludicrous. There must be some explanation of this astonishing imbroglio.

"Shock-Headed Peter" and "The Man Who Stole the Castle" have been revived at the Garrick Theatre for a series of Christmas matinees. The first was given last Saturday, and, to judge from the roars of approval from the children present, and the more temperate but equally hearty applause from their parents and guardians, the revival should meet with the same success as the original production last year. As a play for children, "Shock-Headed Peter" is only comparable to that most artistic performance of "Alice in Wonderland" given at the Prince of Wales's Theatre some years back. It is not necessary now to show how Messrs. Philip Carr and Nigel Playfair have succeeded in the difficult task of adapting for the stage the famous and familiar rhymes and pictures of Struwwelpeter." All who saw the play last year will agree that they have done more than surmount a difficulty. They have given us a quaint and original play, a "children's farce," indeed, breathing the true spirit of nursery gaiety and topsyturvism. Moreover, the librettists have found a sympathetic composer in Mr. Walter Rubens whose music is graceful and vivacious. The difficult problem, "Where shall we take the children?" is solved at once for anxious parents. Despite some changes in the cast, that were not altogether for the better, and occasional moments (as in the interlude of Harriet and the Matches), where the business seemed to have been lengthened without being improved, the revival promised to shape into as attractive an entertainment as last year's. Of the performers, Miss Kate Bishop, the quaint "Mama," and Mr. H. M. Woodward, the "Fidgetty Phil," were in their old parts. Mr. Woodward is, perhaps, the most childish of all the performers, and we can give him no higher praise. Mr. Lawrence Grossmith, who appeared in the title role in the place of his brother, has not had the stage experience of the latter, and did not altogether succeed in making himself heard in his songs. It only needs, a little more confidence, however, to make his performance an excellent one. He has his share of the family talent, and he does not appear to suffer from the desire to over-act, which is the temptation in farces of this kind, and is given way to occasionally by Mr. Cairns James in his otherwise admirable and certainly very comic performance of "Augustus." Mr. Henry Latimer as "Papa" has a difficult and not very sympathetic part, but he managed it cleverly, though at times he was a little too boisterous to be articulate. Harriet, the good girl, or the "sneak," according to the point of view, was played by Miss Nina Boucicault who was refined and graceful, if not very girlish. The Blackamoor, the Cats, and the other children were all competently played. Altogether it was an admirable performance, and should not require such devices as doll-dressing competitions to attract all well-regulated children and all childishly-disposed olders.

"Shock-Headed Peter" is preceded, as before, by Mr. Tom Gallon's "The Man Who Stole the Castle," which gives the sentimentally-inclined an excellent opportunity for having a good cry, and is the occasion of some pretty acting by Miss Beatrice Terry.

In the new volume of that useful annual, "Les Annales du Theatre" which has made a rather tardy appearance this year, M. Lucien Muhlfeld, who has been chosen on this occasion to write the customary introduction, discusses the subject of the feeling of uneasiness which is said to characterise the present condition of theatrical affairs in France (Le Malaise du Theatre). There is a question of final—or, as we say, dress rehearsals—which, though they are convenient to the critics, are said to communicate a certain flatness to the real first nights. Far more important than this is the question of how to attract the paying public. Some persons, it appears, are for lowering prices; but this suggestion is dismissed by M. Muhlfeld with scorn. Then it seems that there are reformers who would establish a sliding scale of prices. When the piece proves a triumphant success they would raise prices to the maximum; on the other hand, where public favour flags, they would lower the tariff by 25, or even 50 per cent. But, as the critic observes, when prices fell everybody would say, "Ah, the new piece is a failure." On the other hand, when they rose the remark would be "Wait awhile and we shall have a chance of getting for eight francs what now costs a louis." Then there is the question of "Dead-heads," or the folk who expend so much ingenuity on the problem of how to get into theatres without paying anything. These seem to be given up as hopeless and they are believed to represent in great part the "claque" who are rewarded in this way. M. Muhlfeld throws out what may be a fruitful hint when he reminds us that whereas the cost of producing certain kinds of entertainments is very much greater than that of others, prices of admission are pretty nearly the same. This, as he observes, is not the way in which other businesses are conducted. He finds, however, a greater evil in the number of managers who are under the thumb of capitalists, whose object is not the elevation of the drama and the stage, but the gratification of their personal preferences. To pursue his remarks on this somewhat delicate text would carry us far beyond reasonable limits. If our managers are complaining just now of "bad times," it is clear that all is not well in the theatrical affairs of our neighbours.

It is probable that in any other country than this, with so brave an array of eminent artists as that assembled the other day at the Albert Hall, the occasion would have been seized for performing some great composition under exceptional conditions. This would have been even more in accordance with the fitness of things, inasmuch as the concert was the farewell of Mr. Arthur Chappell, who has done so much for the popularising of the highest forms of chamber music in this capital. If only Lady Halle and M. Paderewski, both of whom appeared, had played the "Kreutzer" Sonata, the occasion might have been one which would have been remembered for its own sake, and altogether apart from the name of the beneficiaire. But a concert of "snippets" was preferred, a programme essentially of the miscellaneous sort. The interest, therefore, was in the performers rather than in the music. Chief of these was M. Paderewski, who came expressly from the Continent to make his only appearance in London this season, and thus to do special honor to a manager who befriended the great pianist in his younger days. M. Paderewski took part only in the second portion of the programme, first choosing a group of Chopin pieces, starting with the Ballade in A flat, a Nocturne, and Polonaise, with, after three recalls, another Chopin piece for an encore. In the second group of pieces were M. Paderewski's own popular "Melodie" and one of Liszt's Rhapsodies, after which, for a second encore, he added a Chopin Valse. The celebrated pianist was in excellent form, and it need scarcely be said that he was accorded a hearty welcome by a brilliant audience, which was especially numerous in the dress seats, practically every box and stall being occupied.

Lady Halle, who for something like a quarter of a century "led" the quartet at most of the Popular Concerts before Christmas, of course, volunteered to take part in the farewell of her old manager; and played the Ballade in G minor by her brother, Franz Neruda, which she has so often performed at St. James's Hall, and a Hungarian air by Raff. Madame Albani chose as her principal solos, Dr. Max Brunch's "Ave Maria," from "Das Feuer Kreuz," and Mozart's "Non temer." In the latter, Lady Halle played the violin obligato, and the eminent violinist also joined Madame Albani in the Gounod-Bach "Ave Maria," which was given as an encore. Mr. Stanley, whose connection with the "Pops" has lasted more than forty years, sang in the true classical style an air by Mozart, and also that old favourite, the "Maid of Athens." Madame Clara Butt and her husband, Mr. Rumford; Miss Louise Dale, and Mr. O'Mara likewise sang; and Mr. Tonking contributed some organ pieces. In all this, of course, Mr. Arthur Chappell himself played but a silent part; for the manager, as a rule, is not seen by the public. Nevertheless, the good work which, by his direction of the enormous number of 1,532 performances, Mr. Chappell has done since the Popular Concerts were first started in the early part of 1859, was briefly summed up in an eloquent "Valedictory," printed as a preface to the programme book and it is in fact familiar to music lovers generally. He now, in the fullness of years, refers to relinquish the onerous duties of concert management, and so far at any rate as this branch of enterprise is concerned, to retire into private life. His many friends in the profession, and his admirers among the public, will heartily wish him continued health to enjoy it.

To suddenly and unexpectedly discover that a sum of over sixty million pounds sterling is due to you must be a pleasurable experience, even for a prima donna, to whom, of course, money matters are a mere bagatelle. It is doubtless all the more pleasant if you have any chance of getting the money and Madame Nordica thinks she has. The claim is against the United States Government, who, of course, can well afford it, and she has retained Mr. Thomas B. Reed, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, to establish her right. It comes through one Ichabod (Norton Madame Nordica was Miss Lilian Norton when she first sang in London), a shipmaster in Maine in the colonial days. Three of his finest vessels were captured by French privateers, in defiance of the laws of war and of neutrality. For this act of piracy the French Government paid the American Government, a century or so ago, between £600,000 and £800,000. Neither Ichabod Norton nor any member of his family had a penny of the money which the United States Treasury stuck to—conduct, be it said, more worthy of a Turkish Pacha than of an enlightened Republican Government. So the sixty millions sterling (more or less) which forms Madame Nordica's little bill represents Ichabod Norton's original indemnity, plus compound interest. But whether she gets the money or not, Madame Nordica certainly hopes to sing next season at Covent Garden the roles, among others, of Brunhilde and Isolde.

FANCY DRESS COSTUMES FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A correspondent sends us the following notification. As he does not enclose the customary cheque to cover advertising charges, we cannot find room for it in the columns devoted to public notices. It is, however, of such pathetic interest and will appeal to so large a proportion of our readers that we cannot bring ourselves to refuse it insertion altogether:—

FOR SALE, A SACRIFICE—Choice and varied assortment of fancy dress costumes, brand new, to suit all figures. Made "on spec." Owners now no use for them. No reasonable offer refused.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presiding. There were present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. G. Lund, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. S. D. Khote and Dr. Ismail Janmahomed.

COMPLAINT AGAINST SPECIAL HALALKHORE TAX.

The Committee considered a letter to the Chairman, dated 18th December last, from Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors—Protesting, for reasons given, against the levy of Special Halalkhore Tax in respect of certain chawls and bungalows on Sleater Road, belonging to their client, Mr. Jugmohandas V. Bhaisett, and requesting that orders be passed for the exemption of all the premises from the tax at special rates.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

LAYING OF A NEW MAIN.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"The Corporation in their Resolution dated 2nd August 1901, have sanctioned the laying of a main from the 48" Tansa Main at Chinchpoogly to the Malabar Hill Reservoir via Arthur Road, Tardeo Road and Gamdevi Road. Recent enquiries, however, have shown to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer that Gamdevi Road is choked with water, gas and drainage pipes to such an extent that it is barely possible and would be most inadvisable to lay the proposed main in that road, and he suggests instead that the main should run from Tardeo Road through Forjet Street, Gowalia Tank Road and Gibbs Road. The length of pipe is about the same for both routes, but unless it is to be so laid as to have an undesirable number of curves and bands, it will be necessary to take up some land and buildings shown between the points B and C in the accompanying plan of Forjet Street at a cost of approximately Rs. 14,000. This sum would be charged to the capital cost of laying the main. I agree with the Executive Engineer in thinking that this is the best arrangement that can be made in view of the congested nature of the ground below Gamdevi Street, and I accordingly have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the adoption of the proposed new line for the main and to the extra cost involved being charged to the capital cost of the main."

On the motion of Mr. Wadi a sub-committee was appointed to consider the matter and to report on it.

PROPOSED PRIVATE MARKET IN DE LISLE ROAD.

The Committee next considered a letter to the President from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji stating in continuation of their letter of 20th December 1901, that, in the matter of the proposed private market in DeLisle Road in close proximity to their client's Parel Road Market, their clients understood that a license had been issued or was about to be issued by the Acting Commissioner on his own authority, and without Corporation's sanction, probably through oversight of the previous resolutions of the Corporation which clearly laid down the policy not to sanction private markets in the City, the policy of the Corporation had all along been against sanctioning new private markets.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

IT is truly astonishing, writes a Hamburg correspondent, with what foresight and energy the Standard Oil Company extends its monopoly, and strengthens its position every day. There are now only three oil districts which are not swept into its net. Russia has remained independent. In Roumania the plans of the American Company to gain the petroleum fields have so far failed, and the oil-springs of Eastern Asia, specially those on the Dutch Sunda Islands, were until lately outside the Trust. But after the failure of the Trust to buy out, one of the most important of the Dutch Companies the management of the Dutch-Indian Oil-springs made, with the Shell Transport and Trading Company, a London house with a big capital, an agreement by which the produce of their springs was to be bought and sent to all the ports in Eastern Asia and the Indian Ocean, as far as Suez, in the tank-steamers of the American Company, as well as to the harbours and all important towns where the Shell line has established tanks. The Shell Company, by a contract with the Standard Oil Trust agreed to take over the petroleum of the borings in Texas, and extend their sale. By this arrangement the Standard Oil Company has not only practically secured the control of the Texas oil fields, but also of the Netherlands-East Indian petroleum wells, and will therefore have command of the petroleum markets in all ports of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans.

SMOKING CONCERT AT THE NOVELTY.

MR. DALLAS' FAREWELL.

THE final entertainment given last night by Mr. Dallas' Musical and Theatrical Company at the Novelty Theatre was, indeed, a pleasing finishing touch to all the successes that had gone before. The performance was styled a "Smoking Concert" but it was in reality an "Empire Palace Variety Entertainment" given in the most approved style. The audience was, by no means, so large as has been the rule during the Company's stay in this city. Perhaps, that was because most people were unaware that any such entertainment was to be given. At any rate, what was missing, so far as the numerical strength of the audience was concerned, has made up as regards appreciation and spontaneity of enthusiasm. It is unnecessary to criticise the performance in detail. Applause was continuous throughout the entertainment—that is a sufficient guarantee of its general good quality.

The programme contained the following items:—Mr. H. Eversleigh, "The Soldier Song"; Miss Nellie Curtis, "Jewel of Asia"; Mr. Cornwallis Smith, "They found me"; Miss Jessie Campbell, "Selected"; Mr. W. Ritter Riley, "Googan's Fancy Ball" and Banjo Solo; Miss Marie Arnold, "A May Morning"; Mr. Peter Lowe, "I've Got the Ooperzootie"; Miss Daisy Albert, "Madeline"; Mr. D. Munro, "Curiosity"; Mr. Percival Knight, "Don't Apologise" and "Can't he take my word"; Mr. George Sexton, "Funniosity;" Miss Isabel Vernon, "My Toreador" and "Because I love you"; Mr. Harold Godwin, "I mean to introduce it" and "Lucky Jim into China"; Miss Eva Clark, "La La La" and "The Song that reached my heart"; Mr. Henry Dallas, "China Soldier Man" and "Topsy Turvy"; Miss Cissy Fitzgerald, "Wink" and "NaughtyBoy"; Mr. Phil. Carlton, selected songs; and Miss Nellie Curtis and Mr. D. Munro, Duet from "San Toy."

The entertainment was productive of the keenest of enjoyment, and it was, indeed, a pleasant ending to a most successful list of performances.

PARCEL POST TO THE TRANSVAAL.

PACKAGES MAY NOW BE SENT.

THE Parcel Post to the Transvaal which has been closed since the commencement of hostilities in South Africa, except for parcels addressed to officers and men serving with the forces in those parts, has been re-opened; and parcels addressed to all classes of persons may now be sent from India to the Transvaal at the rates of postage and subject to the conditions shown in the Indian Postal Guide. In the case, however, of parcels addressed to officers and men serving with the forces in the Transvaal, the rates of postage will continue for the present to be the lower rates applicable to parcels for the Cape Colony; and it should be understood that, until further notice, in all cases parcels for the Transvaal can only be accepted at the risk of the senders and will be forwarded to the Cape Colony for delivery as circumstances permit.

THE baboon which has been the faithful friend and comrade of the North Cork Rifles during the whole period of their active service in South Africa has arrived in Dublin, and is now lodged in the Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, where he will remain till the time of the annual training of the Militia, when he will rejoin his regiment. He is the largest ape ever exhibited in Ireland, and he is quite affectionate and full of intelligence.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAHSUDS.

Some interesting particulars of the operations against the Mahsuds have been received at Lahore. On the 19th December the Sarwarkai column, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, 23rd Pioneers, left Sarwarkai on a raid down the hitherto, unexplored and unknown Sli Toi Valley, which was believed to be strongly held by Mahsuds, and renowned for the number of breech-loaders it contained. Mr. G. F. Johnstone, C. S., accompanied the column as Political Officer, and Captain James, 29th P. I., acted as Staff Officer. The column was composed of the 23rd Pioneers, under Major Crowther; the 29th P. I. under Major Drew, the 32nd Pioneers under Major Brander; two guns of the Gujerat Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant Cotter, R. A.; an exploring party under Lieutenant Irvin, R. E.; in all about 1,200 rifles and two guns. The route taken was over the Modda Kotal (about 5,000 feet). The force arrived at Badshahkhan's tower at 5 p. m. The road was most difficult, and the latter end of the march for two hours was in a snowstorm. Only slight opposition was met on the heights to the right which were cleared by the 29th Punjab Infantry without any casualties. The force, having bivouacked for the night at Badshahkhan's tower, resumed its March on the 20th December down the Sli Toi Valley, the 29th picqueting the road, the 32nd acting as advanced guard, and the 23rd as rear guard, The Mahsuds kept up long range fire at about 1,500 yards all day,and although there were many close shaves the march was not materially hindered, only two mules being killed before the halting place was reached at 4 p.m. As two companies of the 23rd Pioneers, under a British officer, were proceeding to picquet a very steep hill they came under a sharp fire at close quarters from some sangars. The two companies charged straight up, drove the Mahsuds out, and posted their picquets with the loss of only one man severely wounded, and the camp was not further disturbed that night. On the march two towers were blown up, caves and houses were burnt out, large quantities of grain were destroyed and three prisoners were captured. The casualties were 23rd Pioneers, one sepoy severely wounded and two mules killed.

On the 21st December the march was resumed at 8 a.m. the 32nd picqueting the heights, the 23rd acting as advanced guard and the 29th as rear-guard. The Mahsuds now plainly meant business and a rear action was carried on for four hours in which the whole column took part. The 32nd shot one man and captured his Martini Henry carbine which was marked 19th Bengal Lancers. The 29th knocked over another and got his Martini Henry rifle. The guns killed three men with one shot. Two more towers were blown up, and grain and houses were destroyed. At 1 p.m. the Mahsuds had enough of it and the column continued its march over the Kojai Kotal (3,800 feet), joining up with the Jandola Column under General Dening at Dewa Shinkai at 2 p.m. The Jandola column had not met with any opposition, and had not sustained any casualties in their two days' march. The casualties with the Sarwarkai Column were: 32nd Pioneers, one Havildar, severely wounded; 29th Punjab Infantry, two sepoys and two followers severely wounded, and one mule killed, Of the Mahsuds nine were killed, seven wounded, and five made prisoners, An account of the operations after the two columns joined forces has already been published,

Notwithstanding the cold and hard marching during the month from 24th November to 24th December, all the troops are in splendid condition. The 23rd Pioneers and the 28th Punjab Infantry have marched 286 and 226 miles, respectively, between the above dates. It is noted that in most of the hundred casualties that have occurred since the operations began the wounds have been caused by Lee-Metford bullets.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE AT KARACHI.

A Mahomedan Education Conference was held under the patronage of Mr. R. Giles, C. I. E., Commissioner of Sind, and the Hon'ble Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, on the 5th and 6th instant, Several leading Moslem gentlemen were present, among them being H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, the Hon, Mir Allahbux Khan Talpur; Mr. K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., Minister of Khairpur, and Sirdar Mahomed Yacub, C. I. E., Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canal. The Commissioner of Sind presided on the 4th instant and made a sympathetic speech, encouraging the Mahomedans to further exertion in matters of education. The Director of Public Instruction followed, and in a short speech showed how Government had done everything possible for them. Several leading Mahomedans read papers on important subjects, and many practical suggestions were made,

Eleven resolutions were passed, the principal ones relating to the appointment of a central committee and sub-committees to promote education in the mofussil, the opening of more village schools and the inclusion therein of religious instruction and subjects of practical utility to zemindars; the opening of boarding-houses for zemindars' sons at central places, where religious training could be given, while for ordinary education they would attend schools already existing; those desirous of higher education to be drafted to the Karachi Madressa and helped with funds; all the available funds from local and provincial sources to be applied preferentially to these objects, so as to secure the admission of a proper proportion of Mahomedans to the Hyderabad Training College; and preference to be given to qualified Mahomedans in filling Persian teacherships in High Schools.

ICE SPORTS.

WHILE it is a mark of the sanguine enthusiast to prepare for tobogganing in Great Britain, the chances of disporting oneself in an ice yacht or on ski are even more remote, involving as they do the freezing of large expanses of water and deep-lying snow with its surface in the crusted condition, in which it seldom remains in our climate. The pastime of skilogning—or snow-skating—is gaining ground among our countrymen at the Alpine resorts, and still more in the mountainous parts of Germany and Austria. It has already been reported to have been the cause of a bad accident to a novice, who, somewhere in the Black Forest, incurred frostbite in both feet through being improperly shod. To the stay-at-home Englishman it is known through the pages of Nansen, who made such good use of his ski in his crossing of Greenland.

For the ice yacht as it is used on the Hudson River—a mere cross-frame on runners, with a light mast and a spread of canvas—the United Kingdom could afford few facilities, inasmuch as it requires continental lakes and rivers, as well as a continental climate. For craft which outpace express trains, and attain a greater velocity than that of the wind that impels them. Loch Lomond itself would furnish only about half an hour's straight run. Nor is there any great probability in a winter of however long duration of the introduction of sleighing in the Russian style, of hunting in the snow, driving on ski, or the various more or less equestrian diversions which were exhibited at Stockholm last winter.

On the other hand, it may be assumed that skating will be enjoyed when opportunity serves as it has never been enjoyed before. In speed skating a lesson has been learned from the Norwegians, and a modification of the Fen stroke must be adopted if England is to resume her old place in international competitions. Figure skating has not only been kept alive, but even improved, by the artificial ice rinks, which have afforded opportunities for systematic practice. It is true that their small area has not been altogether favourable to the preservation of the English style, which, for its breadth and quiet dignity, as well as its adaptation to combined figures, ought always to be fostered. But for the same reason they have encouraged continuous skating and have turned attention towards the extraordinary developments of the Continental school.

There remain a number of games, of which bandy and curling may be instanced as those which the heartiest welcome awaits. By the successful importation of golf from beyond the Border the way has been prepared for the reception of the roaring game, but whether the more phlegmatic Southron will be amenable to its excitement remains to be seen. It is neither easy to conceive a bonspiel conducted in the ultra-decorous and "nil admirari" manner supposed to be characteristic of the Englishman nor to suppose that rival teams will affect the raptures of Scottish combatants; but, however this may be, it is certain that curling will, at the first opportunity, receive the adherence of many hundreds of proselytes After all it must be a great point in favour of this native British game, in comparison with pretentious exotics, that, together with skating, it may be enjoyed about Christmas time in an average winter. The shallowest of rinks will serve, and if we are prompt to avail ourselves of every frost, a hard lawn tennis court, or even a gravel path, might often by careful sprinkling with water be turned to good account.—"The Field."

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THE THREE "MUTINEERS"

TROOPER STEELE'S STORY.

AMONGST the Australian soldiers on board the mail steamer Oroya, which arrived at the Semaphore a little afternoon to-day, writes the Adelaide correspondent of the "Melbourne Age" (December 13, were Privates S. J. Steele, A. Richards and H. Parry, three members of the Victorian Fifth Contingent who were sentenced to death in South Africa in July last for alleged mutinous conduct, but reprieved, and ultimately released. The representative of "The Age" saw the reprieved troopers shortly after their arrival, when Private Steele made the following statement in respect to the Wilmansrust disaster :—

We were at Middleburg, in the Transvaal, and were sent out on trek to the right of the town. There were 250 men, and we constituted a flying column to surprise the Boers, who were under General Viljoen in laager. We went into camp about 5 o'clock in the evening under an Imperial officer named Major Morris, leaving the "observation post" out as usual. The duty of the troops composing the observation post is to come into camp at sundown. The main picket should have been out before those men came in, but in place of getting the picket ready for the night, Major Morris kept them fooling about on the lines dressing saddles and piling rifles—a thing never known before on the veldt. It is a regimental style, and the Imperial officers know more about piling rifles and dressing saddles than doing what they should do. The observation post came in at dusk, believing that the main picket was between them and the camp; the Boers saw the opportunity, and seized it, by following the observation post in. The first thing the men in camp knew of the presence of the enemy was, "Hands up you Australian bastards." The men were drawing their rations, and could do nothing to defend themselves. They were shot down just where they stood. The right half battalion under Colonel Beatson was in camp eleven miles away, and news of the disaster to our comrades was received by us at 12 o'clock the same night. We got orders to go to their assistance at once, but in place of that Colonel Beatson kept us standing to our horses till daylight in the morning. He was frightened to move, in case he would be surprised. If he had allowed us to go to the rescue when we first received word of the affair we would have got right in amongst the Boers. As it was, we did not arrive there till 10 o'clock next morning. We found 22 of our comrades dead and 43 were wounded. We buried the dead all in one hole. We took the wounded into Middleburg Hospital, about 40 miles distant, or a couple of days trek, for treatment.

We were in Middleburg about a week later when we heard that Colonel Beatson had made the remark that we (meaning the Australians generally) were "white-livered curs." We learned that from Major M'Knight. Colonel Beatson had remarked before that he wished all the Australians were shot. On 7th July Colonel Beatson gave orders that we were to move out at 7 o'clock in the evening. There were a lot of men standing about in the lines talking about piling arms. There was a lance-corporal named Shields going down the lines, and hearing the men speaking about piling arms, he said that would be very foolish as half of us would be shot. I turned around and made the remark that it would be better for the men to be shot than to go out under a man who had called us "whitelivered curs," and that our country would think far more of us if we refused to go out under such a man. Half an hour later I was placed in the guard tent. Shields told Sergeant Coghlan, of our contingent, what I had said, and he came to place me under arrest. Previous to that Coghlan had placed Privates Parry and Richards in the guard tent for being in the lines and away from their own company, it being believed that they were trying to cause a mutiny amongst the men. On 11th July we were tried by a field general court martial, the highest military court. We had no one to defend us. The decision of the court was that we three should be shot; but we were not informed of the verdict until a month had elapsed. We were kept in terrible suspence all that time and then the sentence was read out to us; but it had the additional intimation that the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Kitchener) had commuted my sentence to ten years' penal servitude and the others to twelve months' imprisonment. But we had our eyes on three horses, in the event of there being any attempt to shoot us, and there were only our own men to shoot us. We were determined to amke afid for our lives by escaping if there had been any attempt at the shooting business. They would have had to find us. We were eventually sent to England to serve our sentences and put in a fortnight at the Gosport military prison and afterwards were sent to the civil prison, where we were treated very badly. We remained there for a month and were dealt with the same as ordinary convicts all the while. Then we were released as Lord Kitchener had said that we were illegally imprisoned, and had sent to Earl Roberts to that effect. We have not received pay for the time we lost from military duty, but as soon as we were released our pay recommenced at the rate of 5s. a day. We are not taking on any more active service under Imperial officers but will go anywhere with our own officers. We are still loyal and would volunteer for active service for our country again —but only under our own officers. The English officers don't know how to treat us, One of them said that Australians could sit on a bucking horse but they could not ride while the English cavalry could ride but couldn't sit on a bucking horse. That's the sort of officers we have been under.

THE KAISER AND ART.

CULTIVATION OF THE IDEAL.

AT the banquet given on December 18 at the Palace Berlin, on the occasion of the unveiling of the last sculptured group in the Sieges-Allee, the Emperor delivered a long speech. He began by recalling the fact that that day on which the final touch was given to the Sieges-Allee was the anniversary of the dedication in 1886 of the Ethnological Museum by Emperor Frederick and his Consort, who was so highly gifted in all matters of art.

His Majesty went on to express his thanks to the artists who had carried out the work in the Sieges-Allee and announced incidentally that the scheme for the groups of sculpture was elaborated by Professor Koser, that historian of the Royal House. For the execution of his conception, His Majesty proceeded to say, he had put aside the plan of committees of selection and public competitions, and had adopted the direct method of commissioning artists, in accordance with the approved manner of classical times, and with the help of Reinhold Begas he had succeeded in getting together in Berlin a staff of artists capable of the work in hand. The utmost freedom had been given them, and the experiment had been successful.

All could now look back with satisfaction to the achievements in the Sieges-Allee. For himself he had not intervened in any matter of detail, but had been content to give the directing impulse. It was to him a source of pride and joy that Berlin stood before the world, having in her midst a body of artists competent to produce such great things. The Berlin School of Sculpture stood on a plane of splendour, such as seen in the time of the Renaissance. The example and conception of Begas based on a knowledge of the antique, served many as a guide in the solution of the great task. It was thus in the Middle Ages and in Italy where the price found the masters with whom a definite school associated itself.

The opening that day of the Pergamon Museum constituted also an important point in their artistic history. In it were enshrined a fulness and beauty presented in a most glorious harmony. Art drew from nature, which was dominated by the eternal laws set by the Creator. The contemplation of the glorious classic works taught that here also the eternal law prevailed, the law of beauty, harmony, and aesthetics, to which the ancients gave such inspiring expression that the Germans of the present day might well be proud to designate any particularly fine production of their own as almost as good. The Emperor then continued :—

Our sculpture stands before us to-day pure from modern tendencies. Do not give up the great principles of old. Art which trusts itself beyond aesthetic laws is workshop art. Proneness to the more technical tasks leads to a sinning against the very wells of art. Art, furthermore, should educate the people, and offer an ideal to the lower classes after their hard toil. Great ideals have been to the German a lasting good, while they have more or less been lost with other peoples. It only remains for the German nation to preserve, foster, and hand down these great ideals. In connection with this is the edifying of the working classes by means of the beautiful. If art represents misery as more hideous than it is it sins against the German people.

The cultivation of the ideal is the highest mission of civilisation, and if we are to be, and to remain, a model to other nations in this respect the whole people must work in unison. Art helps in this direction when it raises the people, but not when it runs to the gutter. The masters should present a more decided front against these tendencies. It is true that among their supporters there are persevering characters animated by the best intentions. The true artist does not require to be cried upon the market place. The great masters of Greece, Italy, and the Renaissance knew nothing of present day newspaper advertisement. They worked as God gave them inspiration, and let people chatter as they pleased. The perception of the ugly and of the beautiful is the possession of every man. It is for the cultivation of this feeling in the nation that I need you.

The Emperor then drank to the health of all the artists present, and again heartily thanked them.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE people of Davos, Switzerland, propose to dispense with fuel of every description and to resort to electricity for all industrial and domestic purposes. Already electricity is extensively employed for cooking, heating, and lighting in several villas, while one of the largest bakeries in the district is electrically equipped in every respect.

Someone has discovered that sunstroke is only the work of a microbe of peculiar shape and kind. It only remains now to find the germ which causes people to freeze to death in winter time. The germ which invades the physical anatomy that has been struck by lightning and the bacilus that plays havoc with persons who are run over by railway trains can be hunted up and identified later.

We are told on good authority that the Irish caddie does not take so keen an interest in golf as his brethren north of the Tweed. A lady golfer, wishing to know what was considered a good score by local players, asked her caddie "what they got round in," and got the rather unsatisfactory answer that "they tries to go round in as few as possible, ma'am, but they mostly takes more."

In Prussia the head of the State railways has announced that for the future as many women as possible will be employed by them in those posts suitable for women. They will hold positions at the ticket offices, telegraph offices, be telephone clerks at the counting offices and at the goods offices. In Prussia a great number of women are already employed in various government posts, and each year sees fresh openings made for them.

Once upon a time a cat who prided herself on her wit and wisdom was prowling about the barn in search of food and saw a tail protruding from a hole. "There is the conclusion of a rat," she said. Then she crept stealthily toward it until within striking distance, when she made a jump and reached it with her claws. Alas, it was not the appendage of a rat, but the tail of a snake, who immediately turned and gave her a mortal bite. Moral.—It is dangerous to jump at conclusions.

A friend of mine took an American guest of his to Niagara Hall the other evening to view the skating which is now in full swing there. After they had been watching the experts and novices on the ice for some time, my friend asked his Transatlantic visitor what he thought of the show. "Wa'al," replied the American slowly, "I've seen our Niagara, and now I've seen yours. Our show is very fine, very imposing but," he added with a chuckle, "I guess your falls are the more amusing."—To-Day.

"I'm going to give up the business," said the life insurance agent with a sigh. "I had almost convinced a man that he ought to be insured, when I had to pause for breath, and he broke in with: 'By the way, how much do you carry on your own life?' While I, taken unawares by the abruptness of the question, was stammering a reply, he escaped. To think is to act with me, and I sat down and filled out an application at once for a good round sum. I got the application back to-day, marked 'Refused —occupation too dangerous!' The next paper they get from me will be my resignation."

Herat has been besieged more times than any other place in the world. If the sieges are accurately counted the result is fifty-two. It was the capital of Timur, and was fought for by the Mohammedans, by the Persians, by the Ameers of Cabul, and there was always an Ameer of Herat anxious to regain his patrimony. The years when Herat has not seen fighting have been rare, and Herat is a very old town, During the last century it had been unsuccessfully besieged in 1837 and 1838 by the Persians, and taken by them in 1856, regained by Dost Mohammed, Ameer of Cabul, in 1863; lost by him to an Ameer of Herat, and regained by him in 1881, under the late Ameer, Abdurrahman Khan,

Among men and women of genius there seems to be a strange fatality connected with the age of 56. Some of the most renowned characters of the world have died on reaching that limit, including Dante, Hugh Capet (King of France), Henry VIII, Henry IV. of Germany, Paganini, Alexander Pope, Marcus Aurelius, Frederic I. of Prussia, Maria Louisa (Empress of France), Saladin (the great Sultan of Egypt), Robert Stephen son, Scipio Africanus (Roman general, Helvetius (the philosopher), Henry II. (the first of the Plantagenets), the elder Pliny, Julius Cæsar, Charles Kingsley, Jaun Prim (Spanish general and statesman), Henry Knox (American revolutionary general), Van Tromp (Dutch admiral), Abraham Lincoln, Marryat (the novelist), George Whitfield founder of Calvanistic Methodism) Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (favourite of Queen Elizabeth), Johann Gasper Spurzheim (German physician and phrenologist), and Fredrick II. of Germany.

General Officer (responding at a public dinner to the toast of "The Army"): "Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for your cordial reception of this toast. I could say more, but in these days one can't be too careful. I have a wife and family to support. Thank you very much: The Army"—(drinks).—"The King."

An ingenious use has been found for the discarded wood blocks with which the London streets are paved, Several toy manufacturers now purchase all these blocks which are not damaged in the process of being torn up, for the purpose of making the cheap toys out of them. Owing to the fact that the raw material is purchased so cheaply the home manufacturers are in a position to undersell considerably the foreign competitors, Hitherto Germany has enjoyed a monopoly in the English toy market. Even cheap labour cannot place the toys upon the market at the same price at which the English manufacturer is selling his products, and at a profit highly satisfactory to himself.—"The House."

The editorial existence has its lighter side, as Mr. E. T. Cook, late editor of the "Daily News," shows in some amusing stories, told for the benefit of the readers of the "Universal Magazine." "I once had a letter," he writes, from a dentist, calling attention to a book which had been sent in, but had not been reviewed. Why not? I was asked, 'I should be most happy to reciprocate,' explained the writer, 'by giving my best attention to any member of your staff requiring my aid at any time.' Now if he had promised to draw the fangs of one's rivals," adds Mr. Cock, "the offer would have been more attractive." Some of the master printers with whom Mr. Cook has had to work have had a very nice appreciation of relative literary values from a newspaper point of view. Once in a fit of absent-mindedness, and during the busiest season of the newspaper year, Mr. Cook sent up a review of six philosophical treatises. "For the August Bank Holiday, I presume," said the printer, reprovingly. "There was one serviceable all-round writer who contributed a good deal to one of my papers," continues the writer. "The printer did not think much of his literary merits, though, to be sure, he recognised his uses. Whenever there was a blank to be filled in an obscure corner he would send down for 'an inch of Higgins.' An inch of Higgins! What a cure for literary coxcombry!"

There is in New York a Hebrew Samuel Johnson, who manipulates a rusty printing machine for a living. His name is Abraham Rosenberg. He is a profound Hebraist, and has been editor of all the New York pure Hebrew journals. He is a Russian, and, with Rabbi Jacob Raines, of Libau, at the age of sixteen they jointly reviewed in one year the thirty-six tractates of the Babylonian Talmud. Then Rosenberg took to secular studies; gained a degree in medicine at the University of Kiob, and became Crown Rabbi of Pinsk. In 1881 he was appointed Rabbi of Nikolaiev, and was actually appointed Professor of History, Theology, and Rabbinic at the local university. In 1890 he was practically expelled. The old man has in MS. a book, "Men of Fame," being a series of biographies of the Talmudic Rabbis. Two volumes of his "History of the Jews in Russia" were printed. But his masterpiece is a ten-volumed Hebrew Encyclopædia of the Bible, entitled "Ozar-ha-Shemot." Every noun in the Pentateuch is explained philologically, historically, and scientifically. It is, scholars declare, the most complete reference work in existence. Two volumes have seen the light, the author working his own printing press at his book when he is not doing odd jobs! It is a queer world, in which scholarship not linked to commerce meets with so little recognition. —"The Jewish World."

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes: In what house agents call a "residential quarter" of London I have lately noticed the signs of what I take to be a serious dispute. There is a row of houses of which the portals are held aloft by Ionic pillars. Each house has one Ionic pillar which belongs solely to it and one which is shared by it and the next house. Now, recently several houses in this row have been painted and one of the Ionic pillars which are shared has apparently come under dispute. The front of one house, when I first noticed it, was being painted red; the front of the house next it was being painted, white. On passing these houses the second time I noticed that the common Ionic pillar, which the painters had reached by that time, had been painted white all over—that is to say, the owner of the white house had, in the cause of decency, painted white the half of the Ionic pillar which belonged to the red house. This might have been a matter of agreement, and so I supposed it to be. But the next time I passed by I found that the white pillar had now become wholly red. I admit that my curiosity was aroused, and I have walked that way again more than once on purpose to view the Ionic pillar, And I have been rewarded. To-day I discovered that the pillar had been painted half red and half white. The split in the colour is vertical, and the pillar now looks like the leg of a Shakespearean clown. I have hopes that it yet may be painted red above and white below or red and white in patches. The moral, I suppose, is that it is a terrible thing to have an Ionic pillar in a villa.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

It is doubtful if Mrs. Bishop will give us a book about her recent travels in Morocco. Naturally, she was interested in the country and the people, but it is possible that neither impressed her in an especial measure. Moreover, a good deal has already been written about Morocco, although, indeed, Mrs. Bishop was able to study it intimately.

A fine edition, in folio, of the authorised edition of the English Bible is contemplated by the Doves Press. The text used would be the text prepared for the Cambridge Paragraph Bible by the late Dr. Scrivener. The Cambridge University Press would publish the edition, which would not exceed five hundred copies. The idea is to issue it in five parts, at intervals, each part to cost £3 net.

About £200 has now been subscribed to the Blackmore memorial fund, and subscriptions have still to come from America. The simple monument which it was proposed to erect in Exeter Cathedral is thus assured. It will be a marble slab affixed to one of the walls of the interior, and it will have a medallion portrait of Blackmore. The inscription will also be simple—just enough to tell who he was and what he did.

The biography of William Black, the novelist, is to be published jointly by two London firms, Messrs. Cassell and Messrs. Sampson Low. Sir Wemyss Reid, who has written the book, is the manager of the former; while the latter were Black's publishers. There is thus an evident reason for the arrangement, but in the old days it often happened that books—certainly expensive books—appeared with the names of several firms on their title-pages.

It is curious to note how the state of the weather affects the book trade, even when the approach of Christmas is supposed to make it brisk. If the weather is fair, no matter how cold it may be, book buyers invade the shops. Should it, on the other hand, be wet, they leave book shopping alone, as they would ordinary shopping. A well known London bookseller took the trouble to test how much his receipts fell away on the two driving-wet days we had last week. He found that they were less by forty per cent. than they should have been.

A book which deals with that subject of perennial interest, the Court and times of Marie Antoinette, will appear early in the new year. It is by Miss Lillian C. Smythe, and will have the title "The Guardian of Marie Antoinette." The "guardian" is the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, who was Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Versailles in the years 1770 to 1780. The basis of the book is the series of letters which passed between him and the Empress Maria Theresa, and which are more familiar to French than to English students of history. Miss Smythe has had access to the papers in the possession of the Ambassador's descendants, and so the work will contain much wholly fresh information.

Shortly after Christmas Mr. Elliot Stock will publish a popular history—if the word may be used in such an association—of the ancient Britons. The author is the Rev. J. Evans. The design of the book is to give a plain and continuous account of the race from whom we take our name. The Welsh people, in particular, are dealt with, and Welsh literature is adequately noticed. "Up to recently," we are told, "the Welsh people generally, have been largely ignorant of their own history." By this is meant that the merely mythical has been mixed with the true. An effort is made in this volume to eliminate the former, the Welsh motto, "The truth against the world," being steadily kept in mind.

Two volumes of fiction, with the local colour of continents—one relating to South Africa, the other to India—will shortly be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Mr. Romesh C. Dutt is a recognised authority on the history of India, and has written several books about that country. Some years ago he wrote, in his own language, a tale which is a study of Indian village life. He has now translated it into English, under the title The Lake of Palms. The other coming book has the title South African Memories, and is by Mr. A. Kiel Myron. It is a series of stories, and these deal, in large part, with the Boer pioneers in South Africa.

Some time ago a story was issued here which had been written by various authors—each author contributed an instalment. An American publisher has sent forth a volume which is marked, though in a different way, by this variety. What is it, he asked himself, that distinguishes the work of one writer from that of another? Is it style or a difference in the point of view? Could you tell who wrote a story if the author's name was not given? Twelve well-known American authors wrote twelve tales, which make this volume, and now American readers are asked to apportion each story to its author. There is this inducement to try that a prize of a thousand dollars is offered for the right guess.

Mr. W. G. Wood-Martin, who has already written largely on pre-historic Ireland, is publishing with Messrs. Longmans a new two-volume work in the same vein. It is entitled Traces of the Elder Faiths of Ireland, and is described in the title as a folklore sketch. The author says in his preface that the work—has been undertaken with the object of showing that a great literary opening lies ready at hand for a writer capable of rising to the occasion, and of doing for Irish archæology what a Prescott and a Motley have done for history at large. The subject under review may be designated the romance of religion in Ireland.

The manuscript of Milton's minor poems, which has been preserved for upwards of two hundred years in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, was recently reproduced in fac simile. A limited edition was printed, and copies were offered in the first instance only to members of Trinity College and Christ's College. The remaining copies are now offered for sale by the Cambridge University Press. The manuscript, of which the greater part is in Milton's own hand, consists of forty-seven pages, and contains the Arcades, Comus, Lycidas, and several of the Sonnets, besides the first sketch of Paradise Lost as a drama, and notes for poems from sacred and secular history. Each page of the fac simile is accompanied by a literal copy in ordinary type.

[illegible] Green and Messrs. Macmillan have rightly taken the opportunity of the interest aroused afresh in John Richard Green by the publication of his Correspondence to issue in a volume of the Eversley Series a collection of his uncollected papers on the History of Oxford. Green was born a citizen of Oxford, and to the end perhaps took a keener and prouder interest in the City than in the University. A chief object of the paper on The Early History of Oxford, which opens the present volume, and is one of the best in it, is to correct the popular notion that the City grew out of the University. So far, he says, was the University from being older than the City, that Oxford had already seen five centuries of borough life before a student appeared in the streets. And instead of its prosperity being derived from its connection with the University, that connection has probably been its commercial ruin. The University found Oxford a busy, prosperous borough, and reduced it to a cluster of lodging-houses.

The bulk of the book consists of the somewhat miscellaneous and discursive, but picturesque and lively papers on Oxford during the Eighteenth Century, contributed by Green in early manhood to the Oxford Chronicle in 1859. They are especially noteworthy as indicating Green's view, predominant from the beginning, that the interesting thing in English history was the social and intellectual condition of the English people at the various stages of its evolution, and in the everyday provincial life of the people. They make no attempt at the dignity of history—phrase abhorred of Macaulay—but are full of vivid touches; the social traits, indeed, gathered from satirists and such sources, being, as he himself confessed, somewhat overcoloured. The two papers at the end on Young Oxford and Oxford As It Is, though not inappropriate to later phases of that place of perennial youth, might just as well have been left in the files of the Saturday Review, from which they have been rescued, for they are mere journalism. Mrs. Green, in her introduction, adds many interesting particulars of Green's early life.

Everyone remembers the characteristic anecdote of FitzGerald, how he set sail in the Scandal or the Meum and Tuum to Holland to see the pictures, and arrived off the Dutch coast, and, finding the wind fair to return, returned without landing. There is a story to match it in these letters about Edinburgh. He, indeed, was a fine foil to a generation of tourists. He was delighted when Tennyson returned disappointed with Switzerland. How could such herds of gaping idiots come back enchanted if there were anything worth going to see? I think these tours in Switzerland and Italy are less often published now than formerly, but there is all Turkey, Greece, and the East to be prostituted also, and I fear we shan't hear the end of it in our lifetime. Suffolk turnips seem to me so classical compared to all that sort of thing.

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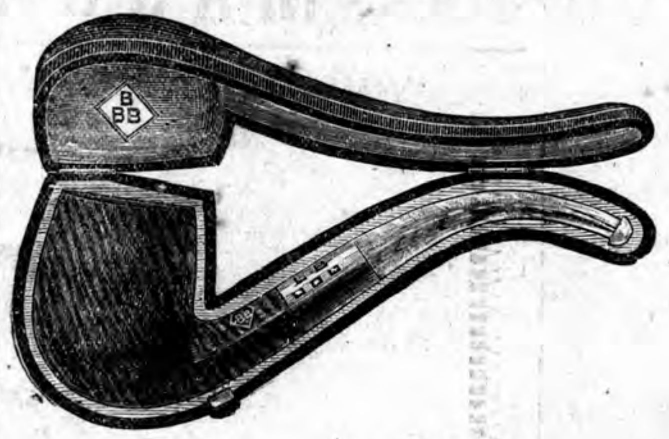

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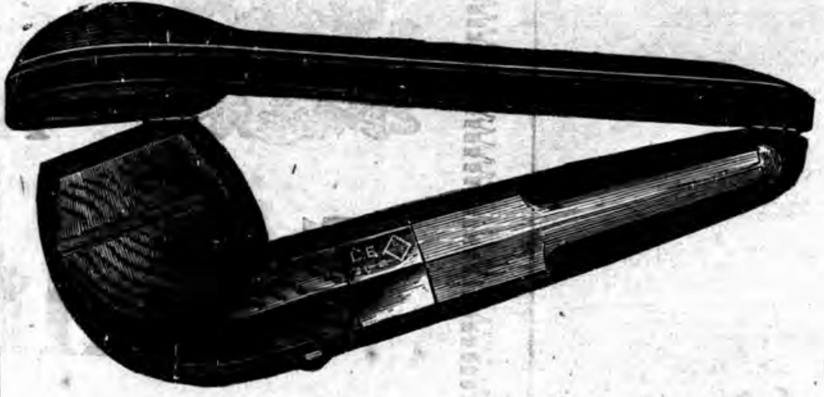

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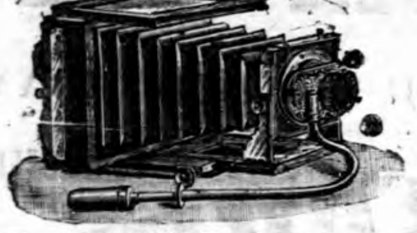

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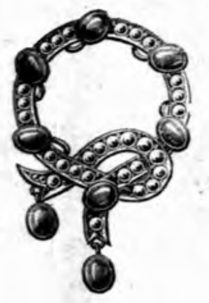

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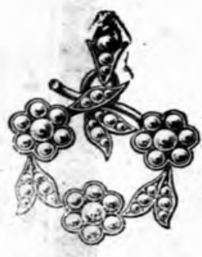

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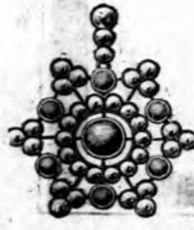

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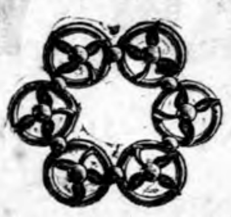

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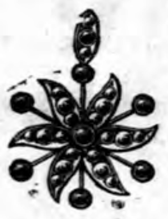

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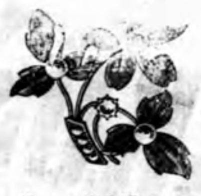

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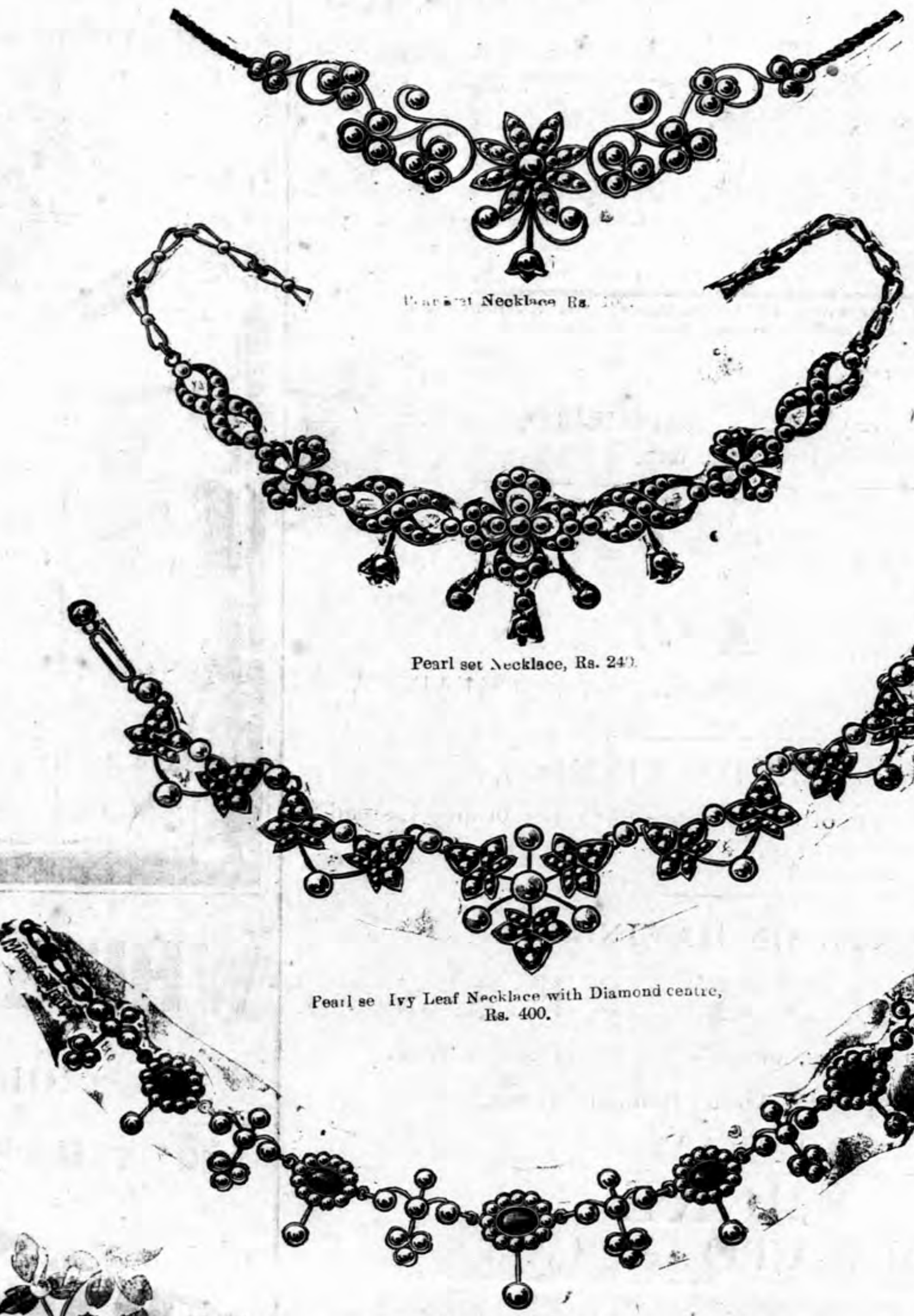

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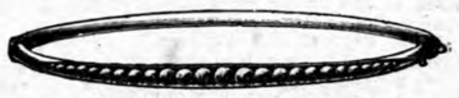

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